The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,288 New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L. Tasmania	4500	800	G. G. Perrins	27th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th ,,
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
— Nizam	2725	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.
MALWA	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	6th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
BAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Feb.
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Mar.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattroh	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemesich	3,500	450	12th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
S[illegible] House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	10th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	2nd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	14th ,,
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. VICTORIA	3241	480	Wm. Russell	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA				1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	23rd ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 20, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
* CLAN MACDONALD	2,642	Millar	1st Feb.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewley	11th do.
CLAN MONROE	2,197	Campbell	21st do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Darley	1st Mar.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st ,,
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd February, 1885, at 8 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 26th February, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 9, 1885.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

AGENTS FOR
SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC
BRUSHES,
SOCKS, GENERATORS, AND BELTS.

HOSIERY.

		Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—			
Plain Brown	from	7 8	to 11 0
Fancy Colours	,,	10 8	to 24 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	9 8	to 20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—			
Plain White	,,	13 8	to 15 8
Fancy Colours	,,	16 8	to 25 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	17 0	to 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—			
Fancy Colours	,,	11 0	to 23 8
Fancy Stripes	,,	14 8	to 25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—			
Real Scotch Wool	,,	16 0	
BANIANS.			
Fine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	22 8	to 26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	,,	35 0	to 40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	48 0	to 58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves	,,	67 0	to 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,,	54 0	to 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	,,	60 0	to 84 0
DRAWERS AND PANTS.			
Gauze Drawers (short)	,,	43 0	to 60 0
Gauze Pants	,,	43 0	to 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	,,	67 0	to 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants	,,	70 0	to 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants	,,	70 0	to 85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
THIRD CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of £2 per share is made payable at this office on or before the 9th February, 1885.

Bombay, 17th January, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL Co.,
Agents.
19, Church-gate-street.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN,
BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT is the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papere, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed.)

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,
Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from :—

Butcher's Island,
Western Side of Karanja,
Talooka Allibaug,

within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.
Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

IT is proposed to start a NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION in Bombay for the promotion and advocacy of the public interests of this country. A MEETING will be held at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE at 5-30 p.m. on SATURDAY NIGHT, the 31st instant, to adopt measures for that purpose. Everybody interested in the movement is earnestly invited to attend.

BUDROODEEN TYEBJI.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
KASHINATH T. TELANG.
Bombay, 29th Jan., 1885.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's presses at Mhowa and Bhownuggur.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 19th January, 1885.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

REGULATION BALLS.

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," "DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"OUR CHEAP WATCHES ARE THE ADMIRATION OF ALL WATCHMAKERS AND A CAUSE OF SATISFACTION TO BUYERS."

NOTE.—Our own Factory in Locle, from where all our watches emanate, was established in 1814. This fact, coupled with the experience we have gained in India during nearly 20 years, stands to reason that we are in a position to supply a watch which with regard to quality, usefulness, neat appearance, and cheapness, remains unequalled.

NOTE.—We are the only Watchmakers in India who have obtained the "HIGHEST AWARD," viz., Gold Medal and First Class certificate at the late Calcutta Exhibition.

The following are a few of our cheap watches which we especially and confidently recommend as thoroughly reliable and good.

A. Our celebrated Original Campaign Lever keyless Watches in white metal case.

		Rs.
1.	In open crystal faced case	25
2.	,, hunting case	28
3.	,, half-hunting case	30

Guarantee, 2 years.

B. Our metal keyless Lever Watches.

		Rs.
1.	In open crystal faced case	18

Guarantee, one year.

C. Our Sterling Silver keyless Watches.

		Rs.
1.	In open crystal faced case	40
2.	,, hunting case	45
3.	,, half-hunting case	50

Guarantee, 2 years.

D. Our celebrated Silver Lever Watches, key winding.

		Rs.
1.	In open crystal faced case	25
2.	,, hunting case	26
3.	,, half-hunting case	27
4.	The above three of superior quality	35

Guarantee, 2 years.

E. Our cheapest Silver Lever Watches, key winding.

		Rs.
1.	In Silver Open faced case	18
2.	,, ,, hunting case	19
3.	,, half-hunting case	20

Guarantee, 1 year.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

M. M. MODY & COMPANY, LD.

SHIPCHANDLERS, MILL STORES, HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 200 each, of which a few shares are left unallotted.

THE undersigned have converted their old and long established business into the Jointstock Company in the above name, and they have guaranteed dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for three years.

Intending Subscribers can inspect the Memorandum and Articles of Association at the office of the undersigned, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, where the applications for shares will also be received.

The share list will be closed on the 5th February next.

M. M. MODY & CO.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.
Branches—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES,

As usual, in abundance, of the best quality and at Ready-money Rates.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

HAMS IN CANVAS, BACON AND CHEESES, GLOSTER, STILTON, DUTCH AND CHEDDAR.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—Pears, Greengages, Figs, Apricots, Angelica, Knotts, Brochetts, Pineapples, Dry Ginger, &c.

DESSERT DRY FRUITS—Muscatelles, Almonds, Hazel Nuts, Apricots, Pestachio Nuts, &c.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in Tins—Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums, &c.

BON-BONS and CRACKERS in abundance and of the latest designs. When ordering please say if for adults of children.

RUSSIAN TORPEDOES—The delight of the little folks.

CHOCOLATE MENIER, Creams, Nougats, Neapolitaine, Burnt Almonds, Lozenges, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, AND BIRTHDAY CARDS, perfect Gems.

CONFECTIONERY—English, French and Allahabad. Send for detail list.

CAKES—Christmas, Wedding and Christening, of all sizes, as usual *par excellence*.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Executes all local and mofussil orders for Fish, Turtles, Oysters, Ice, Fruits, and Fresh Vegetables to Private Individuals, Clubs and Durbars.

ALL ORDERS TO BE SENT DIRECT AND CHEQUES MADE PAYABLE TO

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

LATHAM AND CO.,

TIMES OF INDIA BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

have received for unreserved Sale by Public Auction from

BERNARD QUARITCH, LONDON,

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,

Including Oriental and Oriental Subjects;

DRAWING AND FINE ART PRODUCTIONS,

Including Hogarth, Boisserée, and Clouets French Portraits from Castle Haward.

The date of sale will be notified hereafter.

For Catalogues apply

LATHAM AND CO.,
General Agents, Army, Navy and Civil.

Agents Wheatley's "Globe Foreign Express"
Pay, Pensions, and Accounts Collected.
Passengers MET, baggage cleared or shipped.
Passages by ALL steamers booked FREE.
Agents for MOFUSSIL SHIPPERS.

Packages per "Home" express to London,
Rs. 2 per cubic feet
Merchants indents direct from manufacturers;
risk *nil*, trouble *nil*.
Town agents more than half Messes in India.
All Home supplies at Co-operative prices.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Albumenized Paper, Dry Plates, guaranteed the best in India. Necessary Chemicals of the best quality fancy back grounds, new and second-hand, from the most competent artists, are always obtainable, as well as studio furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables Balustrades, Stands, Rocks, Grass, imitation Carpets etc., etc.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road,

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

FURNITURE, DECORATIONS FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

BEG to notify that in addition to their well-known business as

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,

They have established themselves as

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.

They will be glad to give estimates for the entire FURNISHING of HOUSES in every detail, and they guarantee everything of the very best quality.

They have also received a choice stock of

PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

And expect shortly a large consignment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, as well as CARPETS, CRETONNES, SATEENS, and all materials used for the covering of Furniture.

SHOW ROOMS—18, MARINE-STREET, FORT,
STEAM WORKS—TANK BUNDER.

M. M. MODY & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.

Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRICE LIST	Beige, Cashmere, Serge or Tussor Silk Costumes, Terra Cotta, Brown, Slate, or Grey Costumes, Morie Silk Costumes, Beige Costumes, Costume Suisesse Jupe Accordèon.
PRICE LIST	Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Children's Hats, Infant's Millinery Sun Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Nets, Tulles, Veilings.
PRICE LIST	Fancy Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Feather, Tulles, Nets, Veilings, Laces, Beaded Laces, Flouncings, Leatings, Twill Embroidery and Insertion. Made up Lace Goods, Linen Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.
PRICE LIST	Ladies' Suède, Kid, Tan, Gauntlet and Silk Gloves, Mitts Handkerchiefs, Wraps, Corsets, Long-cloth Underclothing, Children's Hosiery, Ladies' Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Dressing Gowns.
PRICE LIST	Ladies' Sun Helmets and Hats, Boys' Suits, Children's Ulsters, Linings, Linens, Lawns, Haberdashery, Parasols, Fans, Sheetings, Curtain, Critons, Antimacasars, Tea-cosies, Table Linen, Bath Towels, Gowns and Sheets.
PRICE LIST	Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Brushes, Combs, Toilet Sundries, Powde Boxes, Puffs, Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods, Courier, Dressing and Hand Bags, etc., etc.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of handsome young bay Arab HORSES, 14-2 high, quiet in harness and under saddle, and believed sound. Selected a year ago, fresh from the Bombay Stables. Price Rs. 1,200.

And a set of English double harness for the above, almost new. Rs. 150.

Apply to Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD, Poona.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1885 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under :—

1st Class	Rs.	8
2nd do.	,,	5
3rd do.	,,	2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3	maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do.	2	do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1	do.	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran on the following days :—

Steamer "Bhavnagar' every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.

All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be excessed full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 12th January, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ATTRACTION!
GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
will perform their
NEW PARSEE SOCIAL PLAY,
"AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP."
Adapted from Bulwer Lytton's
NIGHT AND MORNING.

MASONIC.

MEMBERS and GUESTS are reminded that MONDAY, 2nd February, is the Installation meeting of LODGE CALEDONIA, No. 490 S. C. Those brethren who intend being present are requested to be punctual.

The M. W. the Grand Master of A. S. F. I., the District Grand Master E. C., and the officers of both Grand Lodges are expected. Lodge opens 6-30 p.m.

FORT.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next, a very desirable TOP FLOOR together with an attic floor, near the Gymkhana, in one of the Royal buildings on the Esplanade, opposite to the statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. SORRENTO, arrived from Hull and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th January, 1885.

CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT.

LESSONS, as under, are given daily at the Studio, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel, by a Lady Artist, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition, 1884; and to whom also a Special Honorary Diploma was awarded and has now been received.

CRYSTOLEUM PAINTING.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.—Tuesday, Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.

KARTALINE and CANVASINE PAINTING.—Tuesday, Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.

The usual hours for Crystoleum are 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 on the days named, but in order to meet the cases of those whose occupations prevent their attending at the times stated, a class will be held from 7 to 9 a.m., and on Saturdays from 2 to 4 p.m.

The above Arts are most easily acquired and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature, that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce, artistic and exquisitely beautiful results. Success guaranteed to all painstaking pupils!!

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum Process or in permanent Water Colours, at most moderate rates.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	„	1	0
Seltzer Water	„	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	„	1	0
Ginger Ale	„	1	8
Raspberryade	„	1	0
Aërated Water	„	0	12
Potash Water	„	0	12
Lithia Water	„	1	8
Vichy Water	„	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

"Fine Highland Malt," Rs. 24
"Superior Old Blend," Rs. 27
"Blair Athol," 10 years old, Rs. 34 per dozen.
Irish "Well-matured," Rs. 24.
„ Finest Old, „ 27.
"CONNAUGHT," 10 YEARS OLD.
Rs. 34 per dozen.

Less 12½ per cent., 2 As. in the rupee, for Cash with Order.

"Caledonia Blend," Rs. 18 per dozen, net Cash.

A. Ferguson and Co.'s "Breadalbane," Rs. 20 per dozen, net Cash.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS, and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

MILITARY-SQUARE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE DALMATIAN
INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.
FATAL TO ALL INSECTS.
HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC AND HIGHER ANIMALS.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS EVER KNOWN.

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER ÆRATED-WATER	Re. 0 10	per doz.
LEMONADE GINGERADE POTASH-WATER	„ 0 12	„
TONIC-WATER RASPBERRYADE	„ 0 14	„
GINGER-ALE	„ 1 4	„

Bottles charged extra.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists,
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
N. O. GAS APPARATUS.

FOR the manufacture and administerating of Nitrous Oxide Gas, 50 gallons. Capacity complete in working order.

One Vulcanizer of Two Flasks complete, both second hand, to be seen at Mr. Gheesta's Dentisrty, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, 1885, at 4 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Church Gate-street, to confirm the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th instant.

NUTHOO LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given, as required by sections 78 and 79 of the Bombay Municipal Act, that the VALUATION for 1885-86 of all houses, buildings and lands liable to the Municipal Rates in the BHOOLESHWAR, GIRGAUM and BYCULLA WARDS has been COMPLETED, and that the Assessment Book for these wards may be inspected at the Municipal Office.

Also that the Commisioner will on the 17th February, 1885, proceed to revise the said Valuation.

All complaints against such Valuation should be made to the Commisioner in writing and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of Valuation.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st Jan. 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 9th February next, for the following works:—

Laying 8", 6" and 4" WATER MAINS in certain parts of the city.

Forms of contract, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

Further Deposit of Rs. 500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C. E.
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Ex. Engineer's office, 30th Jan. 1885.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1885, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet ending 31st December, 1884, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint or re-elect a Director.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
TOOLJARAM NAVULRAM,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th January, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay on 26th February, 1885, up to 11-30 a.m. for the supply of different description of SOAP as per schedule from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read out in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

H. D. STACPOLE, Lieut.,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissary Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 30th January, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 500 tons of BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS now lying at Wari-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVIND PARSHARAM GOKHALE has contracted to purchase from HURYCHUNDER MOROJEE all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at second Funuswady-lane in the subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 140 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the said Funuswady-lane, on the west by the property of the late Madhow-row Canoba, on the north by the property of the late Balcrustna Govindjee, and on the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxumunji. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, use, trust, possession or any otherwise however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. BICKNELL AND KANGA, at Church-gate-street, No. 12, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1885.

GOVIND PARSHARAM GOKHALE.

PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.

An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for soar throat.
An unparallel Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.

Per Bottle Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TASTELESS EMULSIFIED
CASTOR-OIL

IS Palatable to the taste and smell, causes no Nausea, no Irritation, and no Griping. Is miscible in Water, Milk or Coffee, contains nothing but pure Castor-oil in combination with emulsifying agents. Children and Delicate persons take it readily.

Sold in bottles, As. 6 and 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CABINET and CARTE-DE-VISITE MOUNTS.

			Rs.	a.
BRISTOL BOARDS & MOUNTS	17 by 14½	per doz.	3	0
Do. do.	15 by 12½	„	2	8
Do. do.	14 by 10½	„	1	8
Do. do.	11½ by 9	„	1	4
Do. do.	9 by 7½	„	0	12
Do. do.	7 by 5 1-6	„	0	8
CABINET MOUNTS, plain white		per 100	2	8
Do. do. enamelled white		„	2	12
Do. do. buff colour		„	3	0
Do. do. gilt edges & round corner		„	5	0
Do. do. gold lines & round corner		„	5	8
Do. do. do. gilt edges & do.		„	6	8
CARTE-DE-VISITE MOUNTS, plain white ivory		„	0	10
Do. do. do. enamelled white		„	0	12
Do. do. do. buff		„	0	14
Do. do. do. do. round corner		„	1	4
Do. do. do. do. gilt edges		„	1	8
Do. do. do. do. gilt edges, gold lines & round corner		„	2	2

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVALS! FRESH ARRIVALS!!
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAPER THAN OTHER FIRMS.

		Rs.	a.	
Ladies Flowers in great varieties	from	0	2	each.
„ Fans	„	0	4	„
„ Hand Bags	„	0	4	„
„ and Gents' Silk Umbrellas	„	3	6	„
Toys, Toys, Dolls, Dolls	„	0	1	„
Photo frames	„	0	4	„
Birthday Cards	„	0	1	„
Albums qts. size to hold 100 Photos	„	2	10	„
Scrap Books	„	0	5	„

English Sweets assorted, 3 lbs. per rupee.
Tasmania Jams „ per doz. Rs. 3-8.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls from annas 15 each.
Majolica fruit plates from Rs. 3 per dozen.

SHROFF BROTHERS.
NO. 52, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
„ 127, HORNBY-ROW, BOMBAY.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MODEL WIFE
OF A
WICKED HUSBAND.
A Social Gujarati Play.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY performs the above play on SATURDAY, the 31st January, 1885, at the ESPLANADE THEATRE, opposite the Crawford Market.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold in millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Churc gate-street, Bombay.

ALL in search of health should wear the ELECTROPATHIC BELT. No acid required, will last for years. The only Genuine Galvanic Belt extant.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

SECOND-HAND DOG-CART FOR SALE Cheap. Apply Superintendent, Sassoon Reformatory, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. D. CAMPBELL's valuable household furniture at Grant-road, near the Tramway terminus, to-day at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, high wheel DOG-CART and HORSE with harness, in good order, open to an offer. Apply to O., *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE to wait on a lady and an infant. Apply to "C. F." Watson's Hotel, on and after Saturday, 31st instant.

WANTED to PURCHASE a Gentleman's Furined Coat, large size, not expensive. Apply to WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

BISCUITS—Richmond, Marie, Chocolate Cream Dessert, Maccaroons, Wafers, Toast, Oatcakes and many other varieties.—BOLTON & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Marine-street and Tamarind-lane, respectively. Apply to NASARVANJI MANCHERJI, No. 1, Dean-lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome Pegu PONY, 3 years old, sound and quiet to ride. Apply to Captain HODGES, 36, Tamarind-lane, Bombay, from noon to 2 p.m.

FOR SALE, Lease of a first class Billiard Room with first class liquor licence, in the Fort. Tables and appurtenances new. Apply X.Y.Z., care of this Office.

"PUNCH" CHEROOTS, splendidly manufactured of the choicest leaves of real Coconada tobacco ensuring a most pleasant smoke. Rs. 2 per 100.—Howard & Co., Fort.

"QUEEN of the CITY"—Another shipment of this Cigarette tobacco to hand, justly prized on account of its exquisite flavour and aroma. As. 6 per 2 ozs. pack.—Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

JUST UNPACKED, Ells's Fresh Salmon, 7 Ans. a tin, Ramirez Sardines, 11 oz. tins, 7 As each, Ells's Jam, 6 As. a tin, Stephen's Pure Vinegar, 4 As. a bottle.—PALLONJI, Elphinstone Circle.

DR. E. R. WATTS offers his services GRATIS to all the schools in Bombay, for the purpose of teaching GEOMETRY to classes that will begin Euclid next year, in order to prove by experiment the success and utility of his own system. Apply at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

JUST PUBLISHED—Supplement to the Bombay Diocesan Record; containing the Bishop's charge and authorised report of the Diocesan Conference. Price As. 8. Bombay: Messrs. Thacker & Co., Fort. Education Society's Press, Byculla. Also Bombay Diocesan Record—Education Society's Press. Price As. 4.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—Just arrived per steamers of the Clan and Hall Lines, a Cee spring Canoe Barouche, a Canoe shape Barouche, a Victoria Phaeton, a Canoe shape Landau and two Mail-Phaetons, at Manockji Cowasji, Coach Builder, Kalbadevi-road.

IN THE PRESS.—Will be ready in March 1885: INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI. OF 1882, with Notes showing Corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1862," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms. Indian Cases, and Latest Cases, by Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10; by post Rs. 10-12-0. Orders registered at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Church Gate-street, for offices. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE, Reserve for Great Britain, is the brand used at the Clubs. Obtainable only from PHIPSON & Co.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamarind-lane.—Nice airy comfortable rooms, and terms moderate. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and Dinners.

KAIRIN and ANTIPYRIN.—Fresh supplies just come to hand. Apply to BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co., 23, Bombay Green.

FLOUR from Trieste (Buda Pesth); Bapty Brothers; Bombay Flour Mills; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

FOR SALE, prize bred BLACK and TAN TERRIER BITCH and a BULL TERRIER DOG. Apply Captain MAGEE, s.s. Sorrento, Prince's Dock.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials of various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co. Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FRET SAW MACHINE with drill, blower, emery wheel, circular saw and lathe attachment complete. Rs. 45 net cash.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

BYCULLA BILLIARD-ROOM AND BAR will be reopened under English management on the 2nd February, 1885. Best wines and spirits and three good tables.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

COME AND SEE NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Angolas, Tweeds, coatings, &c., Suits Rs. 20 to 25, Trousers- all-wool, from Rs. 8.—John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, NATIVE OVERSEERS, experienced in quarrying and tunnel work. All particulars to be sent with applications to CHIEF ENGINEER and AGENT, W. I. P. G. Ry. Co., Morumgao.

WANTED, a first class NATIVE BROKER, who can speak English and who has a good connection amongst wheat and seed dealers. No others need apply. Address by letter to H. F., care of this paper.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE EGYPTIAN DELIGHT.—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes. Each per 100. Wolseley, Rs. 3-8; Khedive, Rs. 2-8 and Sphinx, Rs. 2. D. Macropolo, sole agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

DRIED COD FISH, SALT HERRINGS, HAM, Bacon, Cheese, &c., can be had, PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Mazagon, Mount-road, opposite Love Lane, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished and richly carved furniture, best platedware by Elkington and by Treacher, rich crockery and star cut glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of P. G. Ashdown, Esqr. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome pink and gold dinner, dessert, and tea services, best platedware such as round and oval, waiters, cruet and pickle stands, butter pots, spoons and forks, best plated hot water curry dishes, biscuit box, jampots, toast racks with egg cups, ice jung and ice basket with tongs, best plated fish knives and forks in case by Treacher, a set of mother-o'-pearl fruit knives and forks, real ivory knives by Treacher. Handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished and carved household furniture, such as a large telescope dining table, Madras pattern sideboard, dumb waiter, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm and rocking chairs, drawing-room conversation sofas, chairs, easy chairs, ottoman, ornament stands, whatnots and cheffoniers, screens, cupboards and chest of drawers, iron and Madras pattern teakwood single and double bedsteads, mirror glass single and double door almiras, marble and Madras pattern washing and dressing table, looking glass, towel horses, table, hanging and wall bracket lamps, filter, bath tubs, cooking vessels, plants, &c

AT 2 P.M.

One chestnut Arab horse and one Baba's pony. The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

The property is now on view.

JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 31st January 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF GERMAN SILVER GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room in Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Marwadie Hazarimull Navalram, consisting of lotas, cups, buttons, chains, scales, &c., &c.

SALE OF SEVEN COTTON PRESSES.

Under instructions from the Colab Press Company, Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1885, at 3 p.m., at the Company's premises (behind the Grant Buildings), on account and risk of Messrs. Allibhai Kurrimjee & Co.—

7 old cotton presses.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

The undersigned will put up for sale on the premises at 4-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Halochand Jagusha, Jugaldas Jekisondas, Chottalal Halochand and Chunnilal Pranjivandas, the following property, namely:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuages or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Kandaree, near the Agiary Lane, in the part called Kandaree, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 708¼ square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 461 of Pension and Tax, and bounded on the east by the second Fofulwady Lane, on the west by the properties of Gopaldas and Vithuldas Narottamdas and Damodhar Pandurang, on the north by the property of Antonio Domingos de Souza, and on the south by the said second Fofulwady Lane, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 68.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor for the said mortgagee, at his office, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st January, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Aly Mahomed Aba.

V L L A M P & C 101—1 case stud buttons.
A M N M P & C—1 box needles.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 1,000 feet leather belting.
4 cases Russell's Japan black ink.
2 „ „ black ink.
31 casks disinfecting powder.
1 lot of wooden windows and frames.
An invoice of travelling trunks of various sizes.
A few lots of furniture.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court—
1 lot iron, rapeseed, gunny bags, books, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
One handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3 aged.
One handsome well bred bay Waler mare, 15 hands, both go in saddle and are thoroughly broken to double and single harness.
1 strong Bareilley cart 5 ft wheels.
1 set of brass mounted double harness.
1 do do single do.
The property of another gentleman.
1 strong Poona made tonga, light and in good order.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting chesnut pony, 13-2, owner going home.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 fine Jaffrabad buffaloe with calf.
1 spotted Dalmatian dog carriage.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 black C B pony, goes well in harness and saddle.
2 Brahma cocks.
1 travelling hill tent, weighing 80 lbs.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the late Mr. West, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English built mail-phaeton, &c., &c. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware, such as ice-pitcher, salver, cruet, and pickle stand, butter pot, jam pot, bisquit box, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood frenchpolished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, handsome circular, pier, side, oval, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm rocking and drawingroom chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, ornament stands, corner bookstands, teapoys with marble top, rich Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, 2, and 3, and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, a mahogany cottage piano, firstrate oleograph, a large musical box, handsome iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, iron baba cots, and handsome double and single plate glassdoor almira, English child's perambulator, bentwood veranda couches, &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 1st February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamp, a handsome fast-trotting Australian horse, one strong built pony dog-cart, lady's, gentleman's and child's saddles, a single pole tent, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of S. KIDDLE, Esq. The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, toast rack, oval tray, breakfast companion, a set of spoons, and forks, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oval and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm, drawing room, and bed room chairs, conversation sofas, ornament stands, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., revolving piano stool, Brussels. Hyderabad and checked carpets, fancy hall and door curtains, first-rate oleograph in gilt frames, handsome Japanese and glass flower vases, rich table ornaments, musical box, teakwood camp cots with horse hair mattresses, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, bathing tubs, dispense articles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c,

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong built dog-cart,
1 do, fast-trotting Australian horse,
Gentleman's, lady's and baba's saddles,
1 single pole tent,
The property is on view.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
AUCTION SALE OF MULES AND COTTON OPENERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Manufacturing Company's Mills at Gamdevi, the undermentioned spinning machinery:—

Four frames of mules, 500 spindles each, by Parr Curtis, gauge 1⅜, length of spindle 16-in, complete, in working order.

Two frames of mules, 580 spindles each, also by Parr Curtis, gauge 1¼, length of spindle 15-in, complete, in working order.

1 Opener, of 4 beaters, with wheels,
1 do, of 2 do,

The above frames are at present working in the Company's Mills at Gamdevi, and can be inspected there.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite Sir J. J. Baronet's Bungalow, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, bignonias, palms, roses, &c., &c., the property of J. C. DEAGUIAR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

On MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at 7 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, palms, araucarias, roses, &c., the property of E. Wilkin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of E. Wilkin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 31st January, 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT are prepared to LEASE a portion of FLINT ISLAND for the purpose of being used as a coal ground or for the storage of salt or other merchandise.

The lease will be for a term of 5 years.

No compensation will be granted on resumption, but any buildings erected or piers or reclamations constructed will be purchaseable by the Port authorities at a valuation to be made on the completion of such works.

The other terms of the lease will be identical with those now granted in the case of properties on the foreshore of the harbour.

Tenders for a five years' lease from a date to be fixed at either a fixed annual rental or a lump sum for that period will be received by the Political Resident up to the 15th April, 1885.

Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

JAMES BLAIR, Brigadier General,
Political Resident.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 5¼ 5 3¼	per cent per annum subject to	18 months 12 „ 9 „ 6 „	notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.
GASOLINE.
LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.

DEVARENNES & Co. are importers of this admirable substitute for Coal-gas as a light for streets, roads, public and private gardens. It gives a superior light and can be advantageously used where the erection of Coal gas-works is not desired. Special lamps are sold with the Gasoline, and as the lights are fed from reservoirs in the lamps there is only the initial cost of Lamps and Gasoline.

To be seen at SUNKERSETT HOUSE, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay,

Where all particulars as to cost, consumption, &c., can be obtained.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder	in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps .. Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. .. „ 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. „ 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-street.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.
NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.
THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

CALENDAR—JAN. & FEB. 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter .... Feb. 7th, 3h. 28·9m. a.m.
New moon .... „ 15th, 7h. 13·1m. a.m.
First Quarter .... „ 22nd, 3h. 22·3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 31	Children's Fancy Fête, Ladies' Gymkhana. Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Pearse and Co., Ld., Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Annual Meeting Breach Candy Swimming Bath, 7-30 a.m. Political Association, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.	6 36	5 51	11 47m —	5 49m 4 45a
Feb. Sun. 1	Septuagesima Sunday	6 36	5 52	0 22m 0 33a	6 25m 6 22a
Mon. 2	First Criminal Sessions, 1st day, 10 a.m. Gymkhana General meeting.	6 36	5 52	1 3m 1 18a	7 6m 7 5a
Tu. 3	First Criminal Sessions, 2nd day.	6 35	5 53	1 42m 2 2a	7 47m 7 47a
Wed. 4	First Criminal Sessions, 3rd day. Town Council, 3 p.m. Departure of Prince Oscar of Sweden. Sassoon Institute Entertainment 9 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Chusan.	6 35	5 53	2 20m 2 46a	8 3m 8 30a
Thr. 5	Municipal Corporation, 2-55 p.m.	6 35	5 54	2 56m 3 33a	9 16m 9 16a
Fri. 6	Departure of English mail per s. s. Siam, 5 p.m.	6 34	5 54	3 33m 4 31a	10 8m 10 15a

Left Aden at 3 a.m. on Thursday, 29th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 243, 323, 311 and 196.
11 a.m.—Litany and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymn 166, and 391. Magnificat, et nunc dimittis. Clarke Whitfield. Anthem.—"O Come let us Worship."—Mendelssohn.

Monday, February 2.
Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, February 5.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 and in the evening at 4-45.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
Forenoon.—The usual forenoon Service at 11 a. m., will be resumed.
Evening service will commence as usual at 6 p.m. The Rev. John Forgan, pastor of the Church, will preach at both services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 168, 83 and 162.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 210, 407, and 82.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 83, 322, and 256.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 82, 224, and 300.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 261, 162, and 295.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
1st Evensong of F Purification
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) with Sermon.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 318, 386 and 379
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 451, 233 and 32.
Wednesday, February 4.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH, "ST. NICOLAS,"—Prince's Dock.
10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
The Launch goes round as usual.
The Entertainment is given on Saturday night at the Sailors' Home at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Venice in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICE.
SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Loanda at eleven o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Simla (s), from Bussorah; Canara (s). Calcutta; and Knight of St. Patrick (s) and Khersonese, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Kurrachee, &c.; Aljofore, Inhambane; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Sutlej (s), London, &c.; and Elektra (s), China, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-45:—

March	Thy Voice is Near	M. Curry.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppé.
Cavatina	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Valse	Les Sourires	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Angerton and Altmore entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Lady Armstrong, Bosphorus, and Sutlej left yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th inst. was 68,393 maunds, and in money Rs. 4,035.

THEFT.—Narayen Dajee, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued at Re. 1-4, the property of Balloo Pandoo, from the Victoria Museum. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WHIPPING CURE.—A Hindoo lad named Bapoo Oomajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pumpkin from the garden of Ramdas Bapoo at Parel. The prisoner was arrested by the police while climbing over the garden wall with the pumpkin, on the night previous. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a light rattan.

"NIGHT AND MORNING" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The Parsee Theatrical Company performs, for the first time, at the Gaiety Theatre to-night, the new Parsee social play of "As you sow so shall you reap," adapted from Bulwer Lytton's romance "Night and Morning," by the author of the play of "Ashlajee." The piece is a very tragic one, and should find favour in the eyes of those who delight in the pourtrayal of the more serious passions. Thirteen effective songs, written by a popular native composer, are interspersed through the play. After the piece some new magic lantern views will be exhibited.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner (Dr. T. Blaney) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, on the body of Dhakoo Umbajee, aged 45 years. Deceased was a labourer employed on board the P. and O. steamship Siam, lying in the dock. He was standing on a staging, scraping the side of the ship, when he overbalanced and fell into the dry dock. He fractured his skull, and died almost instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held respecting the death of Bapoo Ramjee, aged 30 years. Deceased died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 29th December by an accidental fall from a scaffolding. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A DISHONEST SEPOY.—Before Mr. Cooper yesterday Suckaram Antoo, a sepoy who did duty at Bhoewada, was charged with criminally misappropriating seven wallahs of gold, valued at Rs. 3-8. It seems that the accused sepoy was doing duty, as usual, at Bhoewada on Thursday, and while at his post noticed a little boy attempting to dispose of several pieces of gold to a goldsmith. He asked the lad how he had become possessed of the metal. The boy said he had picked it up in the streets. Taking it from him, and ascertaining from the goldsmith that its value, was Rs. 3-8 the accused told the little boy that he would take it to the police office and make inquiries as to who lost it. If no one would claim it during the year he would, he said to the boy, find him out and give it to him. The same day he sold the gold for Rs. 3-6. The boy mentioned the facts to a friend who was rather a bad character, who told a jemadar. In defence the accused said that the case was made up against him by several goldsmiths, because in the execution of his duty he prevented bad characters and thieves selling to,

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and pledging with, them articles they had stolen. The magistrate convicted him, but taking into consideration that he had been twelve years in the police force, that during that time he had always borne a good character, and that he will lose the pension to which he would be entitled in two years, sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CURIOUS STORY OF TREASURE TROVE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Mahomedbhoy Suchoobhoy, a Khoja merchant, charged Dossa Bhuma and Fukhoo Mea, *alias* Sheckal, *alias* Sheik Mahomed, with criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 8,000. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Manker defended prisoner No. 1 and Mr. Sanjana defended No. 2. About a year ago the complainant, who had a shop in Khojah-molla, was called upon to pay a hoondee for Rs. 7,500. Not having the money with him, he gave his mehta, named Maneckchund Veygsee, the key of his safe, which was at his house, and directed him to take from it eight notes of Rs. 1,000 each and bring them to him. The mehta went away, but returned in a short time with the news that he had dropped the notes on the way. This was not believed, and the complainant without making any inquiries rashly hastened to the court and obtained a summons against the mehta upon a statement to the effect that he had made away with the notes. After carefully investigating the case, the mehta being charged with criminal breach of trust, the magistrate dismissed him. It eventually transpired that the story of the mehta was true, and that he had really dropped the notes. They had been picked up by a Mahomedan boy, who at once went over to a school where his cousin, was, and told him about his valuable find, at the same time making over the notes to him. The cousin not knowing what to do with such a large sum, informed his father, Mahomed Hoosain of Callian, who, never having had such a large sum, was quite at a loss to know how to act. However, thinking that two heads were better than one, he consulted prisoner No. 2, who confided the good tidings to No. 1. By this time the news that Mahomed Hoosain had found a very large sum of money had spread among his friends. Dossa appears to have got possession of the notes from Mahomed Hoosain on the representation that he had seen the advertisement respecting the loss, and would make over the notes to the owner. The Rs. 8,000 was accordingly given to him, and after a time he paid Mahomed Hoosain Rs. 500 as part of the reward given him by the owner, to whom he had delivered the notes. To No. 2 Dossa gave about Rs. 500, but let him into the secret that he had never parted with the money at all. He said he would trade with it, and promised to make him a partner. Dossa deposited Rs. 2,000 with a banker, and with the rest went in for a large shop, but not being a business man he managed affairs very badly, and had to draw upon the money he had banked. The complainant had set a number of detectives to work to discover his lost money. Dossa's sudden acquisition of wealth did not escape notice. Inquiries were made, and the whole case unravelled, the complainant meanwhile having been driven into the Insolvency Court by his loss. The defence set up was that Dossa was really in good circumstances all the time, and had no necessity for making use of the money, if he had possessed it. Both the accused denied having touched the money.

Mr. Ryan sentenced the first prisoner to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and in default of the payment of a fine of Rs. 1,000 further rigorous imprisonment for three months, a distress warrant being issued for the recovery of the fine. The magistrate considered No. 2 was only a tool in the hands of the other, and an ignorant man. He was fined Rs. 200, and in default sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. The magistrate directed that the amounts recovered from the fines should be handed to the complainant as compensation.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY will preside at the first Criminal Sessions of the year, which begin at the High Court on Monday. The following is the list of the cases which will come on for trial :—

1. Nilloo Antoo, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for theft.
2. Manajee Crushnajee, committed for voluntarily causing hurt.
3. Peera Duttoo, Shaik Ahmed Alloodeen, Syed Abbas Ali Ahmedbhoy, and Abdoola Joosa, committed by Mr. Ryan on charges of murder and abetment of murder.
4. Sopana Numa, committed by Mr. Cooper for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and using criminal force.
5. Syed Faziudin Syed Sumjoo and Sheik Mahomedali Sheik Abdoola, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, No. 1 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and No. 2 for voluntarily causing hurt.

HIGH COURT—JAN. 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.

LISTER *vs.* HODGES AND ANOTHER.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff and moved for a rule *nisi* for an injunction and interim injunction restraining the defendants from obstructing or interfering with the plaintiff in the management of the business of the firm of Hodges, Lister, and Co., from carrying on the business under the name of F. W. Hodges and Co. or any other name than of Hodges, Lister and Co., and from continuing the insertion of an advertisement that the plaintiff was no longer a member of the firm.

It appeared from the plaint that the plaintiff and the defendants had entered into an agreement to carry on the business of stevedores and general contractors for a period of one year from the 13th May, 1884. They continued the business in partnership till the 16th instant, when the defendants, without specifying any charge against the plaintiff, addressed to him a letter stating that he had violated the terms of the partnership agreement, and dismissing him from the firm. This letter led to some correspondence between the parties, but the defendants neither cancelled the notice of dismissal, nor agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. The plaintiff had also made an affidavit in which he denied that he had done anything whatever that would justify the course taken by the defendants.

His lordship granted the rule *nisi* and interim injunction, as applied for.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE FLEMING MILL CASE.

THE NEW FLEMING S. AND W. CO. *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHERS.

THIS suit, in which the plaintiffs claim to recover Rs. 11,28,920-14-4, with interest, from the late directors of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, was resumed to-day. The defendants are Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and the late Sakarchand Nagardas and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, together with Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, for Chunilal Sakarchand and Vadilal Sakarchand, sons of the late Sakarchand Nagurdas. The defendants Mr. C. A. Turner and Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, appeared in person.

Kessowjee Naik's cross-examination by Mr. Latham was continued. He said the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, has been indebted to him to the extent of twenty-one lakhs at the Dewali of 1878. Witness being asked whether the firm had not been indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 21,000 only, said that all information on the point would be found in the books.

Dada Meya Dost Mahomed, who was employed as chief mehta in the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, was called.

Mr. Lang said that in order to shorten the proceedings, he would put in the evidence given by the witness before Sir Charles Sargent in the suit C. A. Turner *vs.* Kessowjee Naik.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Lang, the witness spoke of persons who had deposited money with Nursey Kessowjee and Compauy, to be repaid with interest. Among these was Jairaz Peerbhoy who, in October, 1878, had deposited Rs. 3,17,000. Some ten or twelve charity accounts had also been entrusted to the firm. The China firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, madel arge profits. For Samvat 1933, 1934, ane part of 1935 the profits amounted to Rs. 4,94,000 odd.

The court then adjourned.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lieut Murray, 47th Regt
a Surg Milne, Bombay
a Lieut J Walker, 87th Fusiliers
a Lieut J R Sandwith
a Lieut C A Williams
a Surg Maj & Mrs Greaves, Meerut
a Surg Maj Creyk, Mian Mir
a Mr D Jamrey, Surat
Mr John Law
a Capt and Mrs Corbet, Dinapore
a Dr Dawson
a Maj Alexander, R A, England
a Lieut F Wynch, England
a Lieut A Butcher, R A, England
Lieut H Jennings, R A, Madras
Mr Arthur M Saunders, Madras
a Mrs Crozier, Secunderabad
a Maj T Shepherd, 1st P C, Lahore
Mrs A J Shepherd
Mr Leslie Saunders, C S, Commissioner of Ajmere, Ajmere
Miss Saunders, Ajmere
Mrs Hay, Matheran
Lieut Battiscombe, 26th N I, Quetta
Mr F Youngs, New York
a Lieut C M Ducat, Poona Horse, Quetta
Sir John Campbell, Bart,
Mr and Mrs N A Roupall, Madras
Mr White and friend, Surat
Surg Maj and Mrs Banks, Surat
a Col and Mrs Pemberton, Burna
Rev and Mrs Polehampton, Ahmednuggur
Col and Mrs Griffith, Poona
Mr G H Peake
Mr L A Bacheldar, Bombay
a Mr Dampier Bide, England
a Miss Dampier, England
Mr J Arthur Brooks Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr H Davies, Lahore
Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomrawati
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
Mr Richard Cox, Bombay
Mr R W Baxter, England
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr G L Burne, Bombay
Mr Wm. Valk, England
Mr J Crowder, England
Mr Mark Wadia, England
Mr John M Heyn, Belfast
Mr John Mecbeth, Bombay
Mr W E Doerr,
a Mr Dunlop, Bombay
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th January, 1885.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th January, submitting an offer by Messrs. Chintamon Narayen and Co. to lease for 10 years 444 7-9 square yards of land at Tank-bunder, at 8 annas per square yard per annum.

Resolution.—As recommended by the Land Committee; the site applied for should be leased to Messrs. Chintamon Narayen and Co. for ten years, at a rent of 8 annas per square yard per annum, the lessees spending at least Rs. 1,000 on their building. It must be understood that the Trustees do not bind themselves to make the road in front of the plot under reference the full width shown by red lines on the plan, and that if the Trustees decide during the term of the lease not to make the road so wide, the lessees shall have the first refusal of the ground between their site and the narrower road.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th January, submitting application from Mr. Odowjee Currumchund for a lease for 50 years of 355 5-9 square yards of land on Mody-bay Imperial Estate, at a rent of Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for first ten years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next ten years, and Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. The applicant agrees to erect a building to cost at least Rs. 15,000.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, the lease is sanctioned on the terms proposed.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th January, submitting an offer by Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigur for a lease for 50 years of 262 3-9 square yards of land on Mody-bay at the junction of the Frere-road and the boulevard at a rent of Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years.

Resolution.—A lease of the land referred to should be offered at the rates mentioned, on condition that the plan and specification of the building to be erected meet with the approval of the Trustees' Engineer.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 2nd January, inquiring, with reference to rule No. 9 page 21 of dock rate book, whether in computing the days for charging rents, dutiable and non-dutiable goods are equally exempted when customs Imperial duty is not received, and recommending that if the rule bear this construction it be altered so as not to give non-dutiable goods the benefit of all the days on which Imperial duty is not received. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. They recommend that the rule be altered to the following :—"In computing the days for charging rents, Sundays and the holidays enumerated in bye-law No. 58, as well (in the case of dutiable goods only) as any other days on which Imperial duty may not be received, will be omitted."

Resolution.—The proposed alteration of the rule is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 12th January, reporting that the Government Executive Engineer's men have been stopped laying a pipe-drain from the new water-room and urinals in the opium godowns, although the work is included in the plan approved by Trustees, and requesting that unless some good reason can be shown for it, the obstruction may be withdrawn. He also asks permission to lay a pipe-drain behind the testing rooms, for the conveyance of waste-water into the drain above mentioned.

Resolution.—The Collector of Customs should be informed that it escaped notice that it was proposed to carry waste-water and urine into the harbour, and that the Trustees would much prefer other arrangements being made, so as to guard against what would probably prove to be objectionable.

Read memo. by chairman, dated 15th January, reviewing the correspondence that has taken place with the Traffic Manager regarding the need for increased storage space at the Sewree Powder Magazine. He recommends that 540 square feet of additional storage space be provided, and that no change be meantime made in the storage rates. Read report by Engineer, dated 15th January, intimating that if the present building at Sewree be extended so as to give the increased area recommended by the Traffic Manager, the cost will probably be Rs. 4,233. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The estimated amount should be provided for in the budget for 1885-86, the necessary plan and estimate for the work being submitted by the engineer at his early convenience.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from Engineer, dated 15th January, reporting that Messrs. Kirby and Co. commenced on 14th instant to shift the fences with the object of enclosing the ground for the dock extension works.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 15th instant, intimating that Mr. Dewjee Damodhur declines to accept a lease of land on Frere Reclamation on Trustees' terms.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 15th instant, reporting that Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy declines to accept a lease of land at Frere Reclamation on Trustees' terms.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th Jan., 1885.	For week ending 18th Jan., 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	19
" " out of "	16	19
" transported	20	8
" attended to	1	2

[illegible] PRINCE'S DOCK.

	ending 16th Jan., 1885.	16th Jan., 1884.
Vessels entered	9	8
" left	11	9
" remaining in dock	13	10

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS INDIA.

THE *Madras Times* publishes the following reflections by a "Native Thinker," who is understood to be Sir Madhavarao :—All those who are charged with the destinies of India, and indeed all those who have any concern with the future of India, ought to read and digest the article on Russia contributed by Mr. A. Vambery, to the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and thus obtain a telescopic view of the great northern Bear steadily approaching these regions for a terrible encounter with the British Lion.

Time flies, and yet scarcely anything is being done to meet the great danger within sight. The new Viceroy is looking about and making eloquent or elegant speeches. The members of the governing services are writing able reports about domestic matters, or enjoying themselves at hill-stations, or reckoning up the period for which they have served, or calculating what pension they would get on retirement, or planning how they should get on after retirement. Meanwhile the Bear makes further approaches.

Vast organization in various directions is urgently needed, and yet nobody seems to have an earnest and ever active interest in the future. A blind confidence or cold indifference seems disposed to let matters drift as they may.

At this moment one would expect in India the same vigour and vigilance and the same activity in regard to defensive preparations as are exercised by Russia in regard to offensive preparations. But we see nothing of the sort.

The Ministers in England hold office but for a short term. The Viceroy of India passes off in only 5 years, and so also the chief officers under him. It is not in the nature of things that they should give themselves much trouble about events expected long after them!

It seems, indeed, very doubtful if the Government in England and the Government in India are sufficiently fitted by their nature and constitution to rise equal to the requirements of the occasion. These Governments have grown very complex and cumbrous in their modes of action—perhaps too much so to be able to cope with autocratic Russia! It seems hopeless to expect in these Governments the same strength of motive, the same indomitable resolution, the same unflagging earnestness of purpose, the same uninterrupted continuity of design and action, the same promptitude and vigour in the execution of well-matured plans, the same plenary command of moral and material resources, the same iron will which compels the convergence of everything upon the accomplishment of the given object, and which would not brook the slightest opposition or impediment, in short, the same qualities which characterize Russia and which seem to promise to her the power of moulding the destinies of vast continents.

In these circumstances, why not constitute India into one grand hereditary monarchy, such as might be as powerful as Russia—nay even more powerful?

The first monarch might be the Prince of Wales!

The monarch of all India would be sure to insure her protection against foreign conquest and its countless miseries.

Leaving everything about India to the Indian monarch, England might be left free to talk without end, to write without end, or to agitate without end about her own trifles!

Wild and visionary—and almost insane—as the foregoing suggestion might at first appear, it cannot but occur to deep thinkers in the presence of the incessant activity of Russia and of the careless inactivity of England.

The Indian Press cannot do better or more important service than to constantly press the subject of the Russian advance on the attention of the authorities, and to lash them into the necessary activity.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,140,820
Remitted from 1st April, 1884, to 24th Jan., 1885	9,899,400
Balance to be remitted from 25th Jan. to 31st March, 1885	4,241,420

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

AN ELEPHANT RUN AMUCK.

THE correspondent with the elephant-hunting expedition in the Dun, writing from Camp Reighatie, on January 25, says :—The news was that only the day before a man had been killed by a large elephant in camp, and that it was quite a chance that the brute did not run *amuck* and endanger the safety of the whole camp. The circumstances were as follows: A large tusker called Mowla Buksh, belonging to Nawab Faiz Ali Khan of Bulundshahr, was being taken to drink and bathe in the evening as usual; there was no pad on, merely a jhool, or part of his clothing upon which the mahowt was sitting. The latter saw that there was something wrong with the brute's temper, and when the fodder-cutter came up he warned him to keep off, saying he would not bathe the elephant that day. The man replied: "Oh! he knows me well and won't harm me." No sooner were the words out of the poor fellow's mouth than Mowla Buksh made a rush at him, dashed him to the ground, gored him with his tusks and kicked him after the fashion peculiar to elephants in a rage. Death of course was instantaneous. Mowla Buksh giving way to a paroxysm of passion then kept throwing his head and trunk back endeavouring to seize the mahowt and kill him also; the latter was luckily able to sit far back, just out of reach, and curious to say Mowla Buksh never resorted to shaking. If he had commenced to shake the mahowt off, the poor man would soon have been compelled to let go his hold and would have fallen to the ground and been killed. Having killed one man and vainly endeavoured to catch his mahowt, the infuriated beast rushed towards the khedda camp. News had preceded him, and a cordon of musketeers was drawn up between him and the other elephants. At this moment the position was most critical: on the one hand there was the chance of the brute making for the main camp and killing everyone he could; or of his breaking through the cordon and getting among the smaller elephants, knocking them about and killing anyone who came in his path. On the other hand if the big fighting elephants of the khedda were brought out to master him, they would not stop without knocking down Mowla Buksh, and the mahowt on his back would most certainly be killed. The Bulrampore khedda men shouted to the mahowt to try and get the elephant to go to his standing-place, and that if he sat down they would tie his legs up. After some time, and when the elephant had exhausted himself a little by rushing about trying to find a way through the musketeers, the mahowt managed to get him to move to his standing-place. There Mowla Buksh instinctively sat down, and the khedda men at once ran up with ropes and commenced tying up his hind legs. Being experts at the work they did it with wonderful quickness, and before Mowla Buksh realised his position they had nearly safely secured him. But just before the knots were properly fastened he started up and struck out right and left.

The unfortunate mahowt had not dared to move off his back. He was sufficiently well secured to prevent his moving at any pace, so he commenced to wreak his rage on the trees in the midst of which the camp was pitched, knocking them down in all directions. Some idea of his strength may be gathered from the fact that many of the trees which he appeared to smash down with the greatest ease are over two feet in girth; khedda ropes with large nooses were laid about here and there in hopes that he would put one of his fore feet into them, but he was much too knowing; wherever he saw a noose he took it up in his trunk and threw it away a long distance off. He gradually worked his way up to a small cluster of trees near Mr. Greig's tent, Mrs. Greig being in the tent all the time. He stayed there for two hours smashing down trees and continually trying to reach his mahowt. He is an old man, and the continued exertion of holding on and the terror of his position had nearly exhausted him. Luckily, a few seconds he appeared to obtain a little control over Mowla Buksh, and made him partially sit down; the mahowt seized the opportunity, jumped off, and ran for his life. All this time it was quite apparent that he was freeing the ropes on his hind legs and loosening the incomplete knots. To the relief of everyone Mr. Greig, who had been out in the forests, now arrived on the scene and almost as soon as he arrived Mowla Buksh freed his hind legs and began to make furious rushes in every direction again. Mr. Greig, seeing the imminent danger in which the lives of all in camp were placed, at once ordered the fighting elephants to be brought up as the only chance of safety left. Three that had been prepared ready, for action were promptly moved to the front, Raj Mungul, Isri Pershad and the mighty Chand Moorut. It was now quite dark and the situation was more exciting than ever. Chand Moorut was taken to the east of the trees where Mowla Buksh was, Raj Mungul to the south, and Isri Pershad to the west. It was impossible to let Chand Moorut go in at once, because in the dark his mahowt might have been swept off by a branch of a tree, and the idea of Chand Moorut loose without the controlling hand of the mahowt is too dreadful to contemplate. Two men were sent to the north to talk and attract the attention of Mowla Buksh; the ruse succeeded admirably: the moment he heard the men talking he made a rush for them. As he came out of the trees Chand Moorut dashed at him, but in the dark missed him. The men had disappeared, so Mowla Buksh then turned round facing the tent where Mr. Greig and Mr. Adams were. The infuriated brute rushed straight at them, Mr. Adams held a lantern right on the monster's head as steady as probably no other man but Mr. Adams, V. C., [illegible] held it: Mr. Greig, with equal steadi- [illegible] Mungul and Isri Pershad in pursuit [illegible] was kept on one side and as Raj Mungul succeeded in turning Mowla Buksh, Chand Moorut got a clear chance at him which was instantly availed of; rushing in he sent him flying, knocking him clean head over heels into a small hollow. It was thought advisable then to get Chand Moorut away as soon as possible before be became too excited. Raj Mungul and Isri Pershad were left to complete the punishment, and right well they did it. They knocked the mankiller over, pummelled him, and gave him as disagreeable a five minutes as it is possible to imagine. A curious episode happened here. The mahowt, whom the brute had been trying to kill for three long hours, rushed up with tears in his eyes and begged that his elephant might be let off and not punished any more. However, it was not a time to listen to sentiment, or any other reason that may have inspired the request, and so Mowla Buksh was thoroughly well beaten and cowed; so effectually that he walked to his standing place like a shipped dog and was then properly secured to a big tree. Chand Moorut remained so excited by the fray that his mahowt had to sit on his back all night to keep him quiet. Another correspondent describes as follows the capture of a wild elephant :—We were halted in a narrow gully hemmed in by cliffs, till the scouts with the latest news came in. They reported the tusker to be still in the valley above, and that the matchlockmen to prevent his escape upwards had been posted in the woods beyond him. The khedda advanced; the spectators dismounting were led up a brown and bare hillside to the left. Thence one saw a long and narrow deeply-wooded valley winding up into the hills. Below us it widened into a broad stony plain, edged on the sides and at the foot by a fringe of wood, then the hills again closed in, leaving the narrow gorge, in which we had been halted, for the escape of the mountain stream. Concealed in the wood was the main body of the khedda. In front of them in the open stood the fighting elephants in order of battle. In half an hour there was a profound silence. It was broken by a single shot far up the valley. A dozen others followed in quick succession, and there came the trumpet of the startled tusker. Chand Moorut heard and knew the challenge; uncontrollable, he charged up the valley, and was with difficulty arrested and brought back. Suddenly on the far bank of the stream the tusker came out. He was on the point of plunging into its bed, when he caught sight of the khedda below, and turned abruptly back. He was next seen crossing, higher up, to our side, his head thrown back and trunk high in air; next moment his head surged up through the wood below us, within ten yards of the nearest of the on-lookers. He had outflanked the fighting elephants and was making as it seemed across the hills by the point on which we were clustered. There was a moment's indecision. There were ladies behind, and a charge from the tusker might be stopped too late; one shot was fired, a volley followed. The tusker staggered, recovered, and rushed on as if uninjured, keeping however to the shelter of the woods. Now he was in the second line of the khedda and there was wild confusion. The elephants scattered right and left, and the tusker dashed through. As soon as they could be got together the chase began. The fastest elephants of the khedda were put on his track, and soon the whole line was winding through the forest in Indian file in hot pursuit. Badly wounded though he was it took two hours to make up to him. He stood at bay in a thick jungle, and Chand Moorut was called up. The spectators had dwindled now to half-a-dozen. Chand Moorut and the tusker, a stout, thickset, heavy elephant, no mean opponent, eyed each other as wrestlers do before they close. There was no charge or sudden rush, very slowly and deliberately they approached each other. Suddenly the trunks intertwined and all the strength of the two antagonists was exerted as their heads met in the supreme effort to overthrow. It seemed only a moment. The ground shook with a tremendous thud. The wild elephant was sent a complete somersault prostrate on his back. With an agility surprising in so huge a beast, he was on his legs again and flying once more before the khedda. Twice he was brought up again; no elephant but Chand Moorut would face him, and Chand Moorut he would not face. At last, just as it got dark, the khedda succeeded in getting him out of the forest into an open glade, where he could be surrounded. Eight of the biggest elephants formed the inner circle, the rest outside; escape was impossible, the circle gradually narrowed, and under the shelter of their own elephants the lasso-men slipped the fatal noose on the tusker's legs and he was a captive.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

FOOTBALL.

WITHIN the past few years the Rugby Union game of football has made rapid strides in Wales, and the southern part of the principality is now noted for the keen enthusiasm shown both by the players themselves and the spectators. Four seasons ago a match was played by the Welsh against the English at Blackheath, but the result was rather disheartening to the visitors, who were defeated by eight goals and five tries to nothing. The next season there was no match; but in 1882-83 they met at Swansea, when England again won by two goals and four tries to nothing. Last year the encounter took place at Leeds, and it was then evident that the Welsh, although defeated by a goal and two tries to a goal, had vastly improved. Saturday, Jan. 3rd, was the day set apart for this season's match, and Swansea the rendezvous. The play proved of a first-class description, and was witnessed by between four and five thousand spectators. In the first portion of the game Ryalls got over the line for the visitors, but the place-kick proved unsuccessful. Beyond each side once touching down in self-defence, nothing further of note happened before half-time was called. After the sides had crossed over the English were not slow in improving the advantage already gained by them, although the play of the home forwards was so good that every yard of ground was stoutly fought for. A goal was kicked for the visitors by Payne from a try by Kindersley; but the place-kicks from three other tries, obtained by Teggin, Hawcridge, and Wade, failed. A goal was kicked and a try registered for Wales during the second half, and when "No side" was announced the English were hailed the winners of an interesting match by a goal and four tries to a goal and one try. The fifteens were as follows :—

England.—E. T. Gurdon, Richmond (captain); R. G. Kindersley, Oxford University, E. D Court, Blackheath, H. J. Ryalls, New Brighton, F. Moss, Broughton, A. T. Kemble, Liverpool, G. Harrison, Hull, A. Teggin, Broughton Rangers, and R. S. F. Henderson, Blackheath, forwards; H. B. Tristram, Oxford University, back; J. J Hawcridge, Bradford, A. E. Stoddart, Blackheath, and G. C. Wade, Oxford University, three-quarter backs; and A. Rotherham, Oxford University, and J. H. Pane, Broughton, half-backs.

Wales.—R. Gould, Newport, T. J. S. Clapp, Newport, L. C. Thomas, Cardiff, H. S. Lyne, Newport, P. B. Jones, Newport, S. Goldsworthy, Swansea, R. D. Richards, Swansea, E. Roberts, Llanelly, and M. Rowland, Lampeter, forwards; A. J. Gould, Newport, back; M. Jordan, Blackheath, S. G. Taylor, H. M. S. Marlborough, and H. Hancock, Cardiff, three-quarter backs; W. H. Gwyne, Swansea, and C. H. Newman, Cambridge University, half-backs.

Association players have been having a busy time of it, and despite the antipathy of the Scotchmen to the introduction of professionalism, some dozen clubs crossed the border during the Christmas week. There were in all thirty-two matches played between Scotch and English Association football clubs, all on English soil, except the one between Queen's Park and Aston Villa, which was played in Glasgow. The Scotch footballers have a habit of spending their holidays in England, and it is a remarkable fact that 29 of the 32 matches were played in Lancashire and against Lancashire clubs. The other matches on English soil were an Association Cup tie between Queen's Park and Leek, played in the county of Cheshire, and Dumbarton v. Aston Villa. The English won 20 matches, drew 6, and lost 5, scoring 98 goals to 39, or an average of over 2½ goals to 1. The following is a summary of the matches :—Blackburn Rovers beat Heart of Midlothian by 6 goals to 0; Dumbarton, 2—0; and drew with Glasgow Rangers, 0—0. Darwen lost to the 3rd Lanark Rifle Volunteers, 0—1; and to the Glasgow Rangers, 1—4. Church beat Glasgow Northern, 4—2. Accrington beat Pollokshields Athletic, 2—0; Cowlairs, 3—2; and St. Mirrens, 7—0. Burnley beat Glasgow Northern, 4—0; drew with Cowlairs, 2—2; and lost to Kilmarnock, 1—3. Padiham beat Cambuslang, 3—2; Cowlairs, 3—1; and drew with Paisley Abercorn, 2—2. Preston North-end beat Paisley Abercorn, 7—0; and Glasgow Rangers, 3—1. Bolton Wanderers beat Cambuslang, 2—0; Edinburgh St. Bernards, 7—0; and drew with St. Mirrens, 2—2. Great Lever beat Airdrieonians, 5—2; 3rd L. R. V., 3—2; Pollok shields Athletic, 6—0; and drew with Kilmarnock, 2—2. Halliwell beat Airdrieonians, 3—1; St. Mirrens, 3—2; and drew with Kilmarnock, 1—1. Astley Bridge beat Dumbarton, 4—0; and Cambuslang, 5—0. Aston Villa lost to Queen'n Park, 3—4; drew Dumbarton, one goal each. Leek lost to Queen's Park, 2—3 (Cup tie). The eighteen clubs left in after the third round of the Association Challenge Cup have been again drawn for the fourth round. The draw has been favourable to the Southerners, inasmuch as most of them have choice of ground. The visit of the Rugby fifteen and the Paris Football club was watched with a certain amount of curiosity. Their first match was at Hendon against the old Millhillians, who won by two goals to nil. The visitors, who were minus the service of two good men in the persons of the brothers Ceuvrement, showed but poor form. The foreigners in the team, as a whole, rather suffered from want of knowledge of the rules, but the tackling and running of some of them were good. They were equally at a disadvantage in their second match, against the Civil Service, losing by two goals and four tries to nothing. The third match, against the Hornsey Rovers, was also one-sided, and calls for no comment except that the Rovers won by 1 goal 7 tries and 13 touchdowns to nothing. A strong combination team of Fettesian-Lorettians was also on tour. Their first match was against Bradford, the crack Yorkshire Club, who for once met more than their match. The running [illegible] of the Scotchmen were excellent, and several University cracks and a few [illegible] An Association game that excited considerable interest was the return match between Blackburn Olympic and Preston North End. There were as many as 10,000 spectators. The first match went in favour of North End by two goals to nothing, but on this occasion the Olympic players turned the table completely and came out victors by three goals to one after some sterling good play.

BILLIARDS.

The third spot-barred tournament which was going on at the Aquarium come to a successful termination in the victory of Mitchell, who out of the five tourneys this season has gained three first prizes and two seconds—a marvellous performance. When the starts for this tournament were published, the majority of the players condemned the handicap on the ground that Roberts was too well in, and that Mitchell was too harshly dealt with. The result has proved the reverse, for the Sheffielder who was the loudest of the complainants, won in a canter, and Roberts tied with North and Richards for second place. The opening day's play has already been chronicled last week. On the second day North by beating Roberts stood at the head of the poll with two wins, all the rest except Jos. Bennet having lost and won a game each. The Match between North and Roberts was very exciting. Roberts, who caught his opponent early in the game, was at one moment leading by 100 points, but North. utilising he opportunities to the utmost, scored a plucky win by 87 points. At the end of the third day's play North still maintained his lead, with three wins. Roberts Mitchell, and Collins coming next with two wins and a lost game each. On the fourth day Richards beat North, and Mitchell beat Collins. Thus Roberts, Mitchell, and North tied for first place, Richards creeping up. On the fifth day the leaders maintained their position, but Collins went down. Play on the sixth day commenced with a game between Mitchell and North, and a most determined struggle was witnessed. The pair passed and repassed each other frequently, and until Mitchell was responsible for 138 the issue always hung in the balance. But this score eventually landed him a winner by 107 points. The score then was Roberts and Mitchell five won and one lost, and North and Richards four won and two lost. On the last day the two leading men had to play each other, and the excitement as can well be imagined, was intense. But Mitchell, with out and out the best of the luck as regards leaves, come out a winner by as many as 269 points. As, already state, above Roberts, North, and Richards tied for second place, and when the mail left the ties had to be played out. Throughout the competition the form shown by the whole of the contestants was of a high order, with, perhaps, the exception of J. Bennett, whose health was none of the best. Commencing with the top-weight, Roberts, he made eight breaks of three figures, viz., 162, 128, 126, 155, 179, 156, 138, and 114, whilst Mitchell contributed runs of 168, 107, 138, and 134. The others who made over a hundred are North, 116; Taylor, 103 and 101; Richards, 131 and 103; Bennett, 117; and Collins, 139. Thus it will be seen that Peall is the only one who has not topped the hundred. Appended is a list of the games won and lost by each player :—

	W.	L.		W.	L.
W Mitchell (rec 50)	6	1	W J Peall (rec 100)	3	4
J Roberts, j (owes 75)	5	2	G Collins (rec 175)	2	5
D Richards (rec 175)	5	2	T Taylor (rec 100)	1	6
J North (rec 100)	5	2	Jos Bennett (rec 25)	1	6

The wholesale challenges thrown out by Roberts have resulted in several matches being arranged. To begin with Roberts plays J. Bennett for £100 a side, in a game 12,000 points up, spot-stroke barred, in which the latter is to receive 3,000 points start, a hard nut even for the Champion to crack. Agreements have also been signed for a £100 a side match between Roberts and T. Taylor. The game to be 10,000 points up, spot-barred, Taylor to receive 3,000 points start. During the course of the Aquarium tournament another match was agreed on between Roberts and North on the old terms, only that this time the game was to be 12,000 points up. North's supporter staked £150 to £100. North has also challenged Peall to play 4,000 up even, spot-barred for £100 a side.

MISCELLANEOUS,

"Ubique," in *Land and Water*, under date January 3, says :—"I am authorised to issue the following challenge from the Australian Amateur Champion sculler, Mr W. G. Brett. Mr Brett challenges any gentleman amateur in England, America, or the world to scull him over the Championship Course on the Parramatta River for a 500*l.* trophy, or he will scull on the Thames Course, taking or allowing 100*l.* for expenses, adding an extra 50*l.* as an inducement to any one to go over to Australia.

No better move has been taken by the National Cyclist's Union of late than its recent decision to take charge of the cycling records. Hitherto whenever a private trial has resulted in the wholesale slaughtering of the existing figures, neither the general public nor the sporting Press have been afforded an opportunity of verifying the performance. In future, however, any one claiming to have "cut" record must show that the track was correctly measured one foot from the inside edge, and that the performance was "timed" by a competent timekeeper, with a watch properly tested and certificated from Kew Observatory. With regard to the present records, they will be overhauled by a "Standing Record Committe," to whom all future applications must be made,

The practice of following favourite jockeys is much adopted at home, especially in the case of Archer. A glance over this year's winning and losing mounts shows that an investment of £10 on each of Archer's mounts at the prevailing prices would give a win of £3,949 16s. 11d. against a loss of £3,360, thus leaving a balance of £589 16s. 11d. in favour of his backers.

Adolph Schweitzer, the Short-distance Amateur Champion of Germany, has arrived in America. He goes there with the intention of contending against L. E. Myers among others.

Notwithstanding his defeat in London, Rowell will enter the six days' "go-as-you-please" match to which Littlewood, of England, has been challenged by Fitzgerald, to take place in New York in March next.

It is stated on good authority that the differences which have existed between the Notts and Lancashire County Cricket Clubs will shortly be bridged over by amicable arrangement, and that there is every probability of these two county teams meeting during the coming season. It will be remembered that the differences arose in the first instance through the Notts executive objecting to what they deemed the unfair bowling of Crossland, the professional, and it is more than probable that in any match with Notts Crossland's services will be dispensed with.

THE JEWS IN INDIA.

THE REV. J. H. LORD contributes the following article to the *Bombay Diocesan Record* for January :—Comparatively little is known by most people concerning the Jews in India; and yet the Jews of this great empire occupy a position as contrasted with their brethren in other parts of the world, which is peculiar in many ways; and more than ordinary interest attaches to the remnant of the Hebrew race found living in the greatest of our British dependencies.

There are three quite distinct classes of Jews, now at the present time in India. There are :—

1. The ancient community of Jews at Cochin, on the Malabar Coast.

2. Another very considerable class of the sons of Abraham, found in Bombay and around it, styling themselves "Beni Israel,"—"Sons (or Children) of Israel,"—whose existence in India likewise dates from a very early and unknown period, who confess themselves Israelites of their Israelitish nationality, but who, strange to say, most strenuously repudiate the term "Yehudi," or Jew," and account it a term of reproach, affirming themselves sometimes to belong to the ten tribes.

3. Then, lastly, in the chief mercantile cities of India, as so often in other parts of the world, we find Jews who have migrated to these places more or less recently for purposes of trade and commerce. Thus we find in Calcutta alone, a body of such Jews, amounting, according to the latest census, to 952 in number, amongst a total population of 429,535 inhabitants, and in Bombay some 500.

We now proceed to notice the condition and, briefly, the past history of each of these three severally.

I. THE MALABAR JEWS.

It is remarkable that just as in Abyssinia we find the remnant of the ancient Abyssinia Church existing side by side with the interesting community of the Falashas (as the Jews of Abyssinia are called), so here, on the coast of India, we find likewise side by side, that deeply interesting and ancient community of Christians, known as "The Syrian Church," or the "Christians of S. Thome," and this also ancient and interesting community of the Malabar Jews.

Is it improbable that to this part of the coast of India the fleet of Solomon may have traded, and that in early times there may have been a more constant communication kept open, and a more extensive traffic carried on between the Jews in their own land and the inhabitants of this coast than at the present time we are inclined to suppose to have been probable or possible? It was to countries and cities known by Jews, and often colonized by them, that the Apostles were wont first to turn their feet in preaching the Gospel and the intercommunication between nations promoted by the dispersed state of many of the Jews at the time of our Saviour's coming, is admitted on all hands to have been, in the providence of God, one of the greatest preparations for the rapid spread of the Gospel throughout all nations. The Jews of Malabar assert that their ancestors, to the number of 100,000, came to Cranganore, and settled there immediately after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus; and the considerable antiquity which, in the light of existing records, we are obliged to assign to their settlement in India, does not militate against this assertion, but rather tends to corroborate it.

What marvel, then if S. Thomas, after preaching for a time in Parthia or Persia, eventually proceeded in the wake of these Jewish refugees to India, and thus, in accordance with the voice of Christian tradition, and with the claims of the Syrian Church to him as their founder, preached the Gospel to the natives of India?

It is not surprising, when we learn from history that their numbers have been thinned successively by dissensions amongst themselves, by massacres by the Mahomedans, by the persecution of the Portuguese Inquisition, struggles between the Portuguese and the Dutch, that the "remnant that is left" in Malabar should be but a weak and feeble one, and that we should find it numbering in all only about 1,300, all living in Cochin, or within a radius of fifteen or sixteen miles. And when we came again to analyze these, we find the actual number of real Jews amongst them perhaps yet smaller. The whole community has been divided the "Black Jews" who (like [illegible] "the White Jews) have their own synagogue, and profess Judaism, are but the descendants of proselytized natives, who were their slaves, and that the "Brown Jews" are a mixed race (children of White Jews by native mothers), we are reduced to the white Jews alone for the only true *bonâ fide* Jewish survivors of this once flourishing community, and of these the number in 1817 was only 223 in all.

The settlements of those Jews in the neighbourhood of Cochin are now reduced to those at Franaculum, Paroor, Chennum, and Malah. The Jews of Cochin would seem to be slightly on the decrease still. Probably they might have become extinct ere now, but for the frequent infusion of new blood among them by intermarriage with Jews from Spain, Holland, Germany, Persia, and other countries.

The following brief account of one convert, who has been valued in our own Diocese, tends to show how the conversion of the Jews in India might, under the blessing of God, exercise an effect and influence upon the progress of the Gentile Church in this great Empire.

'One of these converts became a Mission Agent at Bombay, and he only entered into his rest in 1870. The Rev. J. S. S. Robinson thus testifies to his piety and usefulness :—"On June 15th, there passed away from this world of trial and sorrow the soul of our good old catechist, Michael Sargon, a converted Jew, who had, until the last few years, been usefully employed for more than forty years as a visitor of schools connected with the Church in Bombay. He was in his eightieth year. He died full of trust in his dear Saviour, whom he had made known to others.' "Another convert became mistress of a Christian school in the old Fort of Cochin."

THE BENI-ISRAEL.

These form the bulk of the Jews of the Bombay Presidency. They are a most strange and remarkable people. Regarded in the light and testimony of their physiognomy, customs, practices, and usages, and in the account they give of themselves, they must be pronounced to be most unquestionably of Israelitish origin. Granting this, as we safely may, and as indeed, in the light of existing facts, we must, we are next met by the surprising and extraordinary account they give of themselves. Strange to say, they repudiate the term "Yehudi," or "Jew" (in which every true Jew boasts) altogether, accounting it a term of reproach, and designate themselves instead "Beni Israel," or "Children of Israel," claiming to belong to the ten tribes. The Jews of Cochin, though not ignorant of their existence, have ever acknowledged themselves perfectly distinct bodies. One of the most remarkable things about them is the absence of any "Sepher Torah" or Book (*i. e.*, MS. Roll) of the Law, of any antiquity, in any of their synagogues, though modern ones have now been supplied, the oldest being now 15 or 16 years old only.

In personal appearance they are fairer of complexion than the natives about them. In dress and the character of their houses they are hardly distinguished. Each person usually possesses two names —One, a Hebrew name, derived mostly from Scripture and one a name which they have adopted in conformity with native usage. These last are commonly derived from the villages in which they originally settled. Among the Hebrew names, it is observed that the name of "Judah" does not occur, nor amongst the female Hebrew names, the favourite Jewish name "Esther."

The Beni-Israel differ from the Jews of Malabar in possessing no historical documents peculiar to themselves, and in having no charter of privileges, whilst their traditions are extremely vague and unsatisfactory. We cannot do better than quote Dr. Wilson himself.

"The Beni-Israel possess no historical documents peculiar to themselves; they have no charter granted by native princes, which are often a source of curious information; and their traditions are extremely vague and unsatisfactory. Their ancestors, they say, came to the coasts of India from a country to the northward, about sixteen hundred years ago. They were in number seven men and seven women who were saved from a watery grave, on the occasion of a shipwreck which took place near Chaul, about thirty miles to the south-east of Bombay. The place where they found refuge is called Navagaum. They and their descendants met with considerable favour from the native princes, though they conceived themselves to be sometimes forced to conceal their principles. As they increased they spread themselves among the villages of the Konkan, particularly those near the coast, and lying between the Bankot River, and the road which traverses the country between Panwel and Bhorghat. In this locality, and also in Bombay in which they began to settle after it came into the possession of the English, their descendants are still to be found. The population on this island amounts to about 1,932 souls; in the English territories in the Konkan, to about 800; in the districts belonging to Angria, to 870; in certain villages below the Ghat, of the Pant Sachira, to 209; in the districts of the Habshi to 444; and in the Bombay army, including women and children, to about 1,000. These numbers, which amount altogether to 5,255, I take principally from a census made under my own direction. They fell short of the native estimate by nearly 3,000, and possibly some houses may have been overlooked by the persons sent to collect information."

The Beni-Israel in Bombay alone are estimated to number some 3,000 persons. The vernacular language is the Marathi, while some, however, also understand and speak Gujarathi and Hindustani. Their synagogues are called "Masjids." The oldest in the Presidency is the one in Bombay, at Mandvi, built by Samuel Ezekiel, Native Commandant of the 1st Battalion, in 1796. In Bombay there is, besides, one more Masjid, and smaller Prayer-houses. There are also Synagogues at Poona, Thanna, Alibag, Borlai, Chaul, Pen, Panwel, Ambepar, and Poinad.

The Beni-Israel residing in the Konkan are chiefly agriculturists or manufacturers of oil. A few who live in Bombay are shopkeepers, but most there are artizans, especially carpenters and masons. Some few are blacksmiths, goldsmiths and tailors. Those who serve in the Bombay army bear a good character, and are generally sure of promotion. As a rule they are not great possessors of property. We quote again from Dr. Wilson :—

"All questions respecting the caste and religious discipline of the Beni-Israel, are determined in a meeting of all the adult members of the community, in each village, by their 'Mukadam' or head-man, who has a kind of magisterial authority in the community, and the Kadhi, who is the president in religious matters, and the conductor of public worship, and whose duty it is to entertain the complaints which are made to them. The Mukadum and Kadhi have generally the assistance of four Choyalé, or elders. Any of the people, however, present at an investigation, may express their sentiments on the subjects under discussion, record their dissent, and, in certain circumstances, procure a new trial."

We shall hardly be surprised after the long isolation of the Beni-Israel from their brethren in other parts of the world, to find that their religion has greatly deteriorated, and that they have succumbed in some cases largely to the heathen influences around them, opening the door to the entrance of superstition and even to incipient idolatry, for it appears that many of them secretly worship the more malevolent deities of the Hindoos, and a few practise divination.

The observance of several of the later Jewish feasts by them would seem, at first sight, necessarily to prove that the Beni-Israel could not be the descendants of the ten tribes they profess. But this conclusion is not warranted upon this ground, upon any hasty consideration. The fact is that, as hinted above, they have been largely influenced, in comparatively recent times, by their brethren in other parts of the world, as in England, Holland, Arabia; and even the neighbouring community at Cochin, having discovered the state of ignorance and superstition into which they had lapsed, and the neglect and disuse of many of their religious obligations as Jews, took measures for providing them with a certain number of necessary books and MSS., and exhorted them to be more diligent and sedulous in the exercise of the public duties of their religion, and explained to them the significance of many rites of which hitherto they had been ignorant. This having produced a certain revival amongst them, we see them, now in a sort of semi-resuscitated condition, and we must not, because we observe the occasional prevalence amongst them of certain customs and usages, which viewed alone would seem to contradict their own description of their history and origin, therefore rashly assume that they really do so, inasmuch as it is a known thing that a certain stimulus has been given them in later days, and fresh customs and observances not previously kept by them, pressed on their not unwilling acceptance by others.

The contemplation of this strange and interesting people is one of peculiar interest. They are unquestionably Hebrews. Their numbers are far from being inconsiderable. Their repudiation of the term "Yehudi" and pertinacious retention of the distinctive appellation "Beni-Israel" is too suggestive to be treated negligently under the circumstances. Above all, this curiously interesting class are inhabitants of one as also the greatest, of our own British dependencies. And then, all this lively interest must be greatly heightened when we learn, as we hope to show a few lines further on that the present time appears to be a time of crisis as regards religious belief amongst them —as indeed it would seem to be amongst the Jews throughout the world, more or less.

Missionary work amongst them hitherto has been but indirect and of a desultory character, being chiefly confined to the work of schools which have been established amongst them by the American Missionaries (about the year 1826), by the Madras Jews' Society (through Mr. Sargon, which commenced in 1826 and lasted about four years), by the Church of Scotland (commenced in about 1837), and by the Church Missionary Society.

The Rev. T. Whitehouse, formerly Chaplain at Cochin, describes what appears to be a crisis of religious thought among the Beni-Israel of the Bombay Presidency, as follows :—

"At the present time there seems to be still more interesting stir among these dry bones of the house of Israel. In a native paper of the 15th of January, 1872, there appeared a communication from a member of the Beni-Israel community, named Banduji Bhonkar, residing at Poona, in which he says that feeling his responsibility to inquire into the subject of religion, he has examined both sides of the great controversy between the Jews and the Christians concerning the coming of the Messiah, and finds that the Christians are right in maintaining that the Messiah came more than 1,800 years ago :—that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah, inasmuch as all the predictions of the prophets of old are exactly fulfilled in Him. He further calls on his kinsmen according to the flesh to refute the arguments of a little treatise put forth by the Bombay Tract Society and called the 'Watchman's Voice,' if they can do so. [illegible] like a shell in the midst of [illegible] pathize with the sentiments [illegible] is thought necessary to found a society [illegible] defence of the old creed. Printed notices have been circulated, inviting all such as have their faith shaken to repair to the synagogue at Mandvi, to have their doubts removed. On the other hand, one member of the community has had the courage to come forward, and to recommend the course of investigation suggested by Banduji, and to invite well-instructed Christians to come and take part in open discussion."

THE THIRD CLASS OF JEWS IN INDIA.

The third class of Jews in India consists of those Jews who have resorted to India in comparatively modern times, chiefly for purpose of trade and commerce. They have come mainly from Arabia, Aleppo, Persia, and Baghdad. Their language is for the most part Arabic, though Hebrew is extensively known, and also a good deal talked among them. Their picturesque costume, and often noble mien, must be familiar to many of our readers residing in Bombay, as they have met them about Byculla or the Fort. Their numbers are but small—in Bombay less than 500, and in Calcutta under a thousand. Their synagogue in Byculla, built by Sir (then Mr.) David Sassoon in 1861, is a handsome structure, both as to its exterior and interior. A most handsome synagogue of smaller dimensions has also been built and opened in the Fort, during this last year, in place of the temporary one which before existed. Before the building of their own synagogues, the Baghdad Jews used to worship in the Masjids of the Beni-Israel, and used to bury in their cemeteries. Latterly they have held themselves very much aloof from these; they do not worship nor bury with them, and regard them as an inferior class, an attitude which is much regretted by many in the Beni-Israel community. The synagogue of the Baghdad Jews at Poona was mentioned in a paper in our last issue. In Calcutta they have two synagogues, one of which is said to be a specially handsome building, with floors paved with marble brought from Italy, and given by the late Sir David Sassoon.

We have now given a brief sketch of the three principal classes of the Jews in India. The subject is one which opens a wide field for interesting enquiry as to the origin and history of the settlement of the more ancient portions of the body in India; but this we cannot now enter into. Besides the three classes mentioned, there is also a small contingent of the Yemen (Arabia Felix) Jews, themselves a peculiar and interesting community, mingling with their co-religionists in this country and also a small community—perhaps some 60 souls in all—of the western or German section of Jews, who use a different ritual, pronounce Hebrew differently, and employ a petois of German, usually known as Judeo-German, as their natural vernacular. Thus the two grand divisions of Jews, the Ashkenazim or German Jews, and the Sephardim or Spanish Jews (a classification of the Jews which is world-wide,) are both represented in India. The Sephardi ritual, however, is the one observed by the Jews in India, of whatever class they be, except by the Ashkenazim themselves.

One word we have to add, and we have finished. We have shown that the Jewish body in India is a very complex one. And yet it is easy to speak of the Jews here in one breath, and pronounce upon their moral condition in a single sentence. Nowhere is it necessary to be more discriminating, if we would arrive at a true estimate. It is a lamentable fact that there is a certain portion of one of the smallest of the Jewish communities inseparably bound up with one of the worst classes of sins which defile our city of Bombay—forming herein, however, be it remembered, an exception to the bulk of the Jewish nation throughout the world at large. It is equally a fact, that the virtue of the female portion of the Beni-Israel community is one of a most exceptionally high standard, and this fact should not be disregarded when the other is mentioned. The Beni-Israel community possess their own peculiar faults of internal dissension, and of a growing tendency on the part of their rising generation to extravagance, squandering of property, and intemperance, yet this again co-existing with a laudable desire and strenuous effort on the part of the leaders of their community to rise out of the decay of centuries, and make their synagogue services reasonable, worthy, and devout (according to their knowledge), and to educate their children. The Baghdad Jews present the spectacle of a community standing firmly planted on the traditions of the past, dignified in their very conservatism, it is true, but possessed of the almost fanatical prejudice which so generally characterizes the Oriental professors of Rabbinism. It is the religion of the true Messiah which can alone supply the remedy, and minister the uniting power to all. The paper published in our two previous numbers will have shown that the Church of England is not wanting in the effort to effect this in one place at least in our Diocese, and we must seek that the instance may not remain an isolated one.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

THE delay in the transmission of telegrams is causing considerable obstruction to business at the moment. In Cotton, for instance, neither buyers nor sellers are disposed to operate without the latest intelligence in hand; and Wednesday's New York telegram only came through this forenoon, yesterday's London and Liverpool advices late this afternoon.

The Bank of England return is again more favourable, and the bank rate of discount has been reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum. The effect of this has been in a great measure discounted in advance, money in the open market having ruled between 3¼ and 3½ per cent. for some time past. Still the reduction of the Bank rate, under any circumstances, has always a tendency to improve trade. In the meantime Stock Exchange quotations are unaltered, with the one exception of 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, which is ⅛ lower. Consols remain at 99⅝, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 103½.

The London General Produce markets all keep dull, and Wheat is partially 6d. per quarter lower. Coffee, too, is easier and 1s. per cwt. lower.

The Liverpool cotton market yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, including 1,300 Surats. Spot prices show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Good Broach and Good Hingunghat, and an advance of 1-16d. in Good Dhollera. To arrive Americans are quoted 1-64d. higher all round. From New York the latest message to hand up to the time of writing is of Wednesday's date, quoting a decline of 1-16 cent in ready cotton, but an advance of 4 points in futures. The receipts at the ports continue small, say:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Wednesday's receipts	10,000	22,000	30,000
Five days' do.	44,000	76,000	115,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,066,000	3,914,000	4,267,000

In the absence of telegraphic advices the market to-day has been quite at a standstill as regards forward business, buyers and sellers being alike indifferent about operating. Some small transactions in ready cotton, however, take place from day to day in Bengals at from Rs. 163 to Rs. 178 in Julgaums, at from Rs. 188 to Rs. 194, and in Oomras at from Rs. 193 to Rs. 203 as in quality. Nominal quotations are:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine
Bengals ready	Rs. 167	Rs. 178	Rs. 186
Omras "	" 197	" 202	" 210
Julgaum "	" 193	" ..	" ..
Broach, March	" 226	" ..	" ..
Dhollera, April	" 198	" 203	" 212

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in value. Of the former, supplies continue large, and prices tend lower.

FREIGHTS are quiet. Ready rates by the liners are still 25s. measurement, 23s. 9d. wheat; and for March and later loading 25s. to 26s. 3d. are the quotations.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are very dull, and a somewhat uneasy feeling prevails as to the position of some of the bazaar dealers, which necessarily has a restrictive effect on business. Coals continue very firm, business having been done in both Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley, January shipment, at Rs. 16 per ton alongside. Now that some of the larger buyers have come out, supplies near at hand are found to be in very small compass.

EXCHANGE has been somewhat firmer to-day to the extent of an advance of 1-32d. in Bank and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in private paper. Except as a reaction after the previous decline, there seems no special cause for the rise; on the contrary, further shipments of Bar Silver to the extent of £80,000 are advised, and as these are believed to be the forerunners of still larger parcels bought some time ago for future delivery, any present advance is not likely to be permanent, unless exports become more active. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Credits, three months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	"
Francs do. do.	2·01½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull, with next to nothing doing; and we quote Fours Rs. 98, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100½.

SHARES are very quiet, with almost no changes in values. Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are higher again at Rs. 4,225. Telephones are steadier at Rs. 14.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	[illegible]	6 do.	118
[illegible] Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700		740
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	312½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	[illegible]-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	5½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo, and 75 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain G. Cattich, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo, and Mr. A. Potooching, and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A. Liddiard, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr. F. T. Comerford, Private D. Halliday, and six deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, 1,227 tons, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mr. D. Shetna, and 22 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 10 chests opium, 3 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Wiseman, Mr J Brankowsky, one lady, three second class, and 45 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers booked per Italian mail-steamer Raffaele Rubattino; Commander G. Merello, saling to-morrow:—For Naples and Genoa:—Colonel C. M. Griffith, Mrs. Griffith and 3 children, Mr. H. P. Jacob, Revd. Polehampton, Mrs. Polehampton and child, Mrs. Losack and nephew, Mr. D. M. Stewart, Mrs Stewart, Lieut. Col. L. Percival, Mrs. Percival, Mr. Pryce Weedon, Mrs Pryce Weedon, Revd. Lapsley, Mrs. Lapsley and 5 children, Mr. Elston, Mr. G. St. Aubyn Nixon, Mrs. St. Aubyn Nixon and 2 infants, Revd. J. L. Humphrey, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Fraleigh, Mr. S. Dalgliesh, Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. F. Yznaga, Surg. Major Skardon, Mrs. Skardon, Miss Prowse, Sigr. Carey, Sigra. Carey, Mrs. DaCosta and infants, Mr. F. Gorden, Mr. T. E. Owen and two children, Mr. George Bayley, Mrs. L. Ariana and infant.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Jan. 17.
	Canara (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, Jan. 4.
	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	......	Cardiff.
	Khersonese	Finch	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, &c.
	Aljofre	Nacoda	Inhambane.
	Abyssinia (s)	Liddiard	Zanzibar, &c.
	Sutlej (s)	Johnson	London, &c.
	Elektra (s)	Cattich	China, &c.

The steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The brig Airy Pass, to Mozambique, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
25 County of Berwick ...Hunt ......Mauritius, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25.—Steamer Nerbudda. Barque Concordia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
27 Tenasserim (s)........ ...... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
28 M. Menatchy (s)...... ...... Singapore.
India (s) .... London.
27 Clan Macintosh (s) .. .. Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Campbell, Lieut-Col, R A, on leave, from Quetta.

JANUARY 29.

Fullerton, Captain, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Barnes, Surg, on duty, from Umballa.

JANUARY 30.

Percival, Lieut-Col, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Darjeeling.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Marton, Lieut-Col, 14th Hussars, on leave, to Lucknow.

JANUARY 30.

Cox, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Nares, Major, Dy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, on duty, to Bhooj.
Pemberton, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Fullerton, Captain, R E, on leave, to Kirkee.
Addison, Surg, on leave, to Poona.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. Ld., vs Kessowji Naik and others—Little S.F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., and J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 31.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 31st inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

There will be a Church parade of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps on Sunday evening next, the 1st February. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 5-15 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, belts, and side arms to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid.

The 200, 300, and 700 yards ranges will be reserved for A. Company on the 6th, 10th, and 13th February, 1885.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday next, 3rd February, 1885, at 5-30 p.m., when the result of inquiries by the Sub-Committee concerning the floods on the ranges will be laid before it. All members are requested to attend.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders viz:—At the Oval near the Band stand, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-45 a.m. The parade on Monday will be under the Adjutant. At the J. J. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the Byculla School every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 4-45 p.m.

The following list of prizes is published for information:—

B Company.—Prize competition and competition for the Bayley Challenge Shield:—Monday, 2nd Feb; Thursday, 5th Feb; Monday, 9th Feb; Thursday, 12th Feb; and Monday, 16th Feb—for prize competition. Thursday, 19th Feb, for shield competition. At Coorla at 6-30 a.m ranges and shots 7 at 200, 300, and 700 each. Position, Regulation; Ammunition free; other conditions, as at Bombay R. A. Meeting, 1885, when applicable.

Prizes—For the best 3 totals at above competitions—First prize, Rs 30; second, Rs 25; third, Rs 20; fourth, Rs 15; Fifth, 10; and sixth, Rs 5.—Rs 105.

For the best 3 totals at above competitions open to those who have not before shot for the "Shield":—First prize, Rs. 20; second prize, Rs. 15; third prize, Rs. 10; Rs. 45.—Rs. 150. Winners must be extra efficients for 1884-85, and shoot in the team if required.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, January 29.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·979
Temperature of the Air	72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·9
Dew Point	59·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·639
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	61·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, N, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	328

* From midnight to midnight.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 till 5.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

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INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
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"A MEDICAL TESTIMONIAL."

DR. BURJORJEE FRAMJEE G.G.M.C. of Parell, writes, since I have used your glasses for near-sight which I bought of you while in Calcutta last year, I am glad to say that I find a great improvement in my eye-sight. Your glasses are cooler and render the vision clearer so that they are a great comfort to the eyes.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist, Optician,
14, Rampart Row, (opposite Watson's Hotel).
Pamphlet with price list for moffusil residents free on application.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano...... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
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Semi-grand, on three legs " 66 " or " 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DONALD—BOILEAU—January 20, at Rangoon, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rangoon, Captain Colin G. Donald, Royal Fusiliers, A.D.C., to Fanny, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Boileau, B. S. C., Commandant Deoli Irregular Force, Rajputana.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGNELL—January 24, at Woodlands, Alipur, the wife o R. Bignell, of a son.

CLARKE—January 26, at Allahabad, the wife of P. J. Clarke, of a son.

CUMBERLEGE—January 24, at Dorunda, the wife of Major H. O. Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal Infantry, of a son, prematurely.

ONSLOW—January 25, at 5, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. R. C. Onslow, Viceroy's Body Guard, of a daughter.

YATES—January 27, at Wellington Depôt, the wife of Captain H. T. S. Yates, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BULKLEY—GAFFNEY—January 22, at Seoni, C. P. Lieut. G. A. Bulkley, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regt. to Anastasia M. C. Gaffney, sister of Surgeon-Major J B. Gaffney, Civil Surgeon, Seoni, C. P.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—January 11, at Lupin Villa, Ootacamund, of congestion of the liver and lungs, George Stephen Higgins, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885.

ACCORDING to the telegram this morning, the Great Powers have accepted the English proposals for future negotiation with respect to Egypt. But only a day or two [illegible] which is that an international guarantee should be given for a loan of nine millions to the Egyptian Government, the coupons being taxed to pay part of the interest. The Great Powers approved the French project. The English proposal was that Great Britain should lend eight millions and be allowed to clip the coupons to meet the interest. If the Powers have now agreed to the English proposal which was shelved so cavalierly at the Conference, what becomes of the French proposals which the Powers supported and England accepted the other day? It is a riddle which we do not attempt to solve.

WE publish this morning a letter in which Mr. J. W. Orr replies to Captain Walshe's letter in answer to the Bishop of Bombay, who wrote to him to ask whether any difference of opinion were to be apprehended at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Educational Society. Mr. Orr expresses his regret that the Bishop's and Captain Walshe's letters have been published, because he is sure that Dr. Mylne did not intend his letter for publication. Probably we shall have Captain Walshe complaining that we have complicated the matter needlessly by publishing Mr. Orr's contribution to the controversy. For ourselves, we were most reluctant to have anything to say or do with the controversy now and for some time past raging in the domain of the Bombay Educational Society. But when we found that our well-meant reticence in December last resulted in an accusation of disingenuousness in regard to what we did reluctantly say, in the spirit of the peacemaker anxious to keep scandalous tongues off the schools, it was necessary to consider whether an affectation of prudery was likely to be injurious or the reverse to those whose interests are in question. It is absurd to pretend that the existence of the controversy is known only to the directors and Captain Walshe. It is the talk of the town, and the most injurious impression prevails as to the real nature of the allegations which are referred to with so much mystery. The Bishop of Bombay, in his very temperate letter, put it to Captain Walshe whether it would not be better, in the interests of the school, to draw a veil of silence over the subject and agree to have no reference made to it at the forthcoming annual general meeting. His lordship added a postscript intimating that he would have his letter printed for the directors, if it should seem desirable. Captain Walshe promptly accepted this perhaps unconscious challenge, and in a postscript to his own letter said that he would do the same, if it became necessary. When things come to this pass, the god of silence himself would be powerless to keep the subject in debate from the general ear. Besides, it is best in such cases to make known all that is to be known, in order to prevent the growth of lying myths. We were further induced to resign ourselves to the surrender of space needed for other purposes by the consideration that bitter as was the tone of some of the letters on the subject, the fact stands out clearly on the face of those which we have printed that, so far as concerns the Byculla Girls' School, there is nothing in the allegations made of improper, immoral, or scandalous character. This is a great point gained for the Bombay Educational Society, and it has been gained by the publication of the letters which Mr. Orr regrets. So little do men understand the true bearing of publicity on the interests they have at heart. It having been now established that there is nothing in controversy in any way affecting the morality of a valuable public institution, it will be easy to form a sound view of the real merits of the question at issue. As the matter was first set forth in other columns in December last, the charge was that there was an excessive and cruel system of punishing the girls by caning, that they were, at least in certain instances, flogged almost daily—a severity to which a badly conducted convict would not be subjected by a jail officer. The word "torture" was used in this connection. It is affirmed that the directors refused any further inquiry, and that Captain Walshe had resigned the post of honorary treasurer. This, we have Captain Walshe's word for it, was a correct précis of the charges which he brought, though he disclaimed responsibility for its publication. Our "disingenuous" statement regarding the amazing charges amounted to this: that the girls who were represented as being the victims of such floggings as would be "torture" which no superintendent of a jail would inflict on a hardened convict, were in reality three or four cuts with a cane on the palm of the hand; that the allegations had been considered by the directors, who counted amongst them Mr. Justice West and other judges of the High Court, Major Sparkes, Mr. E. Gay, the Rev. Mr. Onslow, and other men of known discretion and humanity, and that they had pronounced "further inquiry" to be needless after hearing all that Captain Walshe had to say. It may be open to canvass whether the directors might not have done better had they decided to hold the further inquiry which was asked for. Dr. Mylne declares that had he been present he would have voted for it, and probably would have been well advised had he done so. But whether upon this point the directors took the best course or the second best course is not, in our view, the chief question to discuss. We hold that for all practical purposes the strong opinion of the directors, formed after hearing all that was urged, negatives the presumption on which Captain Walshe counts that the charge of excessive cruelty was made out *primâ facie*. The real presumption is the other way. No one will suppose that the Bishop of Bombay, who himself says that he would have voted for the further inquiry had he been present when it was pressed for, would be a party to excessive and brutal flogging in the schools. The charges, as they were set forth in the uncritical type of a contemporary, were in themselves well-nigh incredible. When we learn that experienced judges, officers of Her Majesty's service, and laymen accustomed to the work of administration, after inquiring into the matter, deemed the whole case would be sufficiently dealt with by a censure of the school-mistress, it is quite impossible to seriously believe that as to the graver of his charges Captain Walshe was not wholly misled. We do not propose to follow the details as set forth by either side. In this controversy, which we hope will not be protracted, we take our stand on the verdict pronounced by the honourable and competent men who constituted the direction, sustained as that verdict is by undisputed and indisputable facts regarding the actual condition of the school. The last report of Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, states that never before were the pupils in better health or spirits, or so well prepared for the annual examination. The parents of the children have made no outcry; they have indeed made no complaint of the cruelty of the punishments inflicted in the school. This would be a strange acquiescence in torture on the part of the natural guardians of the girls if the caning were of the severity alleged. That there was at one time too great a disposition to resort to the cane for disciplinary purposes seems to be admitted by the directors, but that has been, as we have said, [illegible] government have given rise to such a vehement indictment, had recently come out from an English school, endowed with English determination to set at right all that was amiss without delay. She has brought the school, it is admitted, into good order and discipline, as testified by the experienced Government Inspector, who is not a man to sanction brutal means even for a good end. We hope, now that the real bearing of the facts comes to be understood, there will be an end to the bitter and unpleasant controversy which has arisen from a misapprehension of the facts. We have done our part in setting forth the matter really in controversy.

THE discussion of the merits of a vegetable diet which has been sustained in our columns for several days past with almost phenomenal energy threatens to attain portentous dimensions. We are not disposed to bring it to a termination until our vegetarian contributors have had full opportunity of showing how the moderate in diet, as they claim to be, can be immoderate in debate. It would have been a pity, indeed, if any arbitrary limits had been placed upon a discussion which has already exhibited the question in some varied and very interesting aspects. On no account, for instance, could we have refused quarter to the contributions of a "Young Lady Vegetarian"—surely the first, or at any rate the most original, who has ever written under that name. Our correspondents, moreover, have so fully weighted their letters with the testimony of personal experience that though many of them read like testimonials to the efficacy of some potent and infallible cure for everything, we have hesitated to discourage their recitals. The time may come when this process of unsolicited testimonializing will pall somewhat upon those who take a mutton chop for breakfast. We are all glad, for humanity's sake, when we hear that A. or B., after having for twenty years failed to obtain relief for an obstinate ailment, was cured immediately after taking C.'s infallible remedy, and has had perfect health ever since. There is joy, too, even around the tables of the meat-eaters, over the letters of the rehabilitated dyspeptics who proclaim that since they took only plantains and porridge for breakfast and porridge and plantains for dinner they have not known a day's illness. People read the testimonials, but they do not always buy the pill, and we fear that some of these testifiers to the innumerably curative qualities of a vegetable diet will appeal to an indifferent and an incredulous audience. Still, it is evident that the subject awakens a good deal of interest, and if all we hear be true, not a few amongst us are already testing by an *experimentum in corpore vile* the efficacy of that infallible remedy for every ailment which a correspondent brought under notice in our columns ten days ago. It is too soon to ascertain the result. Some, no doubt, have had perfect health, with perhaps a suspicion of hunger, since they began to try the great experiment, and as a matter of fact, the dietetic reformers are not as yet responsible for any fatal results. Those who survive the ordeal, and part with their dyspepsia, and bring their livers round to a reasonable mood, will no doubt write to us a year or two hence in the same strain as these others have done. Those who don't survive will not have much to say about the matter—at least not in the newspapers.

Nothing, of course, could be more tempting than the prospect which our correspondent opened out when he undertook to unveil "the Secret of Health." The monk in the "Golden Legend" who says that "death is a stupid blunder merely, and not a necessity of our lives," was not more sure than our vegetarian contributor of the absurdity of tolerating sickness of any sort. Though, if we remember rightly, this death-defying old gentleman took meat when he could get it, and wine when no one else could. "Why do you have all these ailments?" he asks, and then he lays before the bilious and dyspeptic this infallible prescription:—"You have only to give up eating fish, flesh, and fowl, and drinking alcoholic liquors, and to eat moderately of fruit, vegetables, farinaceous food, lentils, milk, butter, and the like." This is guaranteed, with all the confidence of the patent panacea maker, to procure marked relief within a month, and a perfect cure in six. Well, experience makes people confident, if it does not always make them logical. One can understand a man who, having gained health at the cost of giving up meat-eating, persuades himself that everyone else can afford to make the same outlay, and is sure to get the same return for it. But then it is not necessary, nor would it be reasonable, to agree with him. The majority of us have not the same inducement to argue from the particular to the general that he has. The brand plucked from the burning blesses the hand that saves it, and perhaps becomes extravagant in its benedictions. We have to deal, after all, with a general, and not with an individual, experience. Most of us get along fairly well with a fish, flesh, and fowl dietary, and we have inherited something more than a strong suspicion that we should fare rather badly without it. But we are in India and the prevailing and unanswerable argument for vegetarianism on these shores is supposed to be "*circumspice*." We look around, and two hundred millions of people, for the most part rice-eating, pulse-eating vegetarians, come into view, confronting the meat-eaters of the West with what one of our correspondents calls their splendid physique. The spectacle is impressive enough, but the inference which is drawn from it in the vegetarian argument is not the only one which it offers. Let us hope, for instance, that no one will come forward with the notion that it is better to live in a chawl than a bungalow, because so many millions of the people of India do so, and are none the worse for it; or with the theory that there is no advantage in wearing flannel since the people of the East manage to do without it. We doubt, indeed, whether the argument for vegetarianism is at all strengthened by bringing in the natives of India as evidences to the efficacy of that régime. They are not the types of perfect health, which some of our correspondents think they have become since they exchanged biliousness and dyspepsia for plantain and *dal*. They are not so long-lived as the meat-eating Europeans; they are not so robust; they are smaller in stature and weaker in limb. The prevailing ailments amongst them—even amongst those who are sufficiently removed from penury to be able to feed themselves properly if they chose—are in great part the results of imperfect nutrition. Whence comes the want of stamina, and the low vitality, of which we hear so much? Why is it that the vegetable and farinaceous diet on which they live has not assured them against this? On the whole, it would perhaps have been well if our vegetarian correspondents had confined themselves to their own experience. The appeal to native experience, imposing and impressive though the evidence is at first sight, is scarcely as telling as it seems.

We do not know if it is necessary to deal with the assertion of the "Young Lady Vegetarian" who finds that people who eat vegetables alone are more clear-headed than others, while those who eat meat are liable to become violent and savage in their dispositions. One cannot combat such a proposition, when it is made by such a disputant, without fearing lest the controversy should develop into one between Brutality and Lucidity. But we will ask, in parenthesis, if the Thugs sustained their mildness upon mutton and native ferocity out of the Pathans of the North-Western frontier. We have doubts as to whether it is possible to rear either angels or giants upon fare of that kind. The forswearers of flesh are not all mild, nor, if the truth must be told, can they take the front rank amongst the bone and sinew of their race. But they have their use, and their arguments have their value. They rush to extremes, but if they induce other people to think about the advantage of moderation their immoderation will have served some purpose. Vegetarianism is moderation in meat-eating "writ large," as Milton would have said, just as teetotalism is moderation in drinking "writ large." It is a protest against excess, and in that aspect it has a meaning which is visible enough. Nothing is more likely than that the European community in India eat far too much meat. All but the prudent few who know the value of a good digestion take it three times a day, which is perhaps rather more often than the orthodox vegetarian eats his dish of herbs. There is work for the food reformers to do in pointing out to such people how short is the road to indigestion, and how quickly a man of too generous diet may traverse it. But their voice will be raised in the desert if they try to propagate the gospel of vegetables *à outrance*. The old Latin proverb tells us that an empty stomach has no ears; and men who fancy that the dish of herbs dietary would mean simply starvation to them will have no ears for even the most cogent arguments of the enthusiasts who would banish meat from human fare. Meantime we hope that the correspondence which has been going on in our columns will not lead too many people to endeavour to find out the irreducible dietetic minimum—an experiment, they may be sure, which is attended with as much risk as the opposite process of discovering the unsurpassable maximum. In any case it is an experiment which a prudent person would rather have carried out upon some other subject than himself. For a man cannot always tell when he is getting "visibly thinner for want of his dinner." But he can easily tell if his neighbour is.

IS INDIA BELIEVED TO BE THE HOME OF CHOLERA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In support of a statement which was made in my letter on cholera which appeared in your columns a few days ago, viz., that the people of Europe generally believe that India is its home, permit me to offer the following quotation from a leading article in the *Lancet* of January 10. The writer discusses the subject of the labours in India of Drs. Klein and Gibbes, and Exepresses disappointment at the negative results, closing the article in these words:—"At the same time, there is at least this ground for congratulation, that the Government recognize the question of the etiology of cholera to be one which, if capable of solution at all, is to be dealt with by medical science; and if the first fruits of this new departure are somewhat barren, we may cherish the hope that the work thus commenced will be prosecuted again and again, until conclusions as definite as those we possess regarding some other zymotic diseases are obtained regarding this great scourge *that has its home and source in our Indian Empire*." The italics are mine.

If this is the opinion and belief of the leading English medical journal, a journal with a host of Indian contributors, how much more likely is it that the press of continental Europe, medical and lay, accept and teach the same doctrine? The *Lancet* cherishes the hope that the work of elucidating the etiology of cholera will be prosecuted again and again, but does not explain how, when, or by whom this work is to be done. We may infer that another English Commission of Microscopists will be sent to India at some future time, probably when Dr. Koch has advanced his labours another stage. If this is what is meant, then England is to stand by, waiting the opportunity again to pose as a critic of another man's labours. I venture to think that this is not a very exalted position. But the *Lancet* says not a word about India's interest in this great question, not a word about India's duty. It seems to be enough that India can claim cholera as its "home and source."

The "Empire" that possesses this "great scourge" is not to be expected to engage in the work of searching out the etiology of the disease with the view of extinguishing it, nay, its only scientific duty appears to be to find cholera cadavers for special commissioners. We take great interest in educating the natives of India, and one of the most remarkable parts of the addresses to the students of Indian colleges by our chancellors and vice-chancellors is that the departure from a University is the beginning, not the end, of education. This, I say is our teaching, but what is our practice? What the practice in regard to scientific investigation? The answer is, barrenness all round. This is specially true of medical science, and doubly true of the investigation of disease, in India. The State does not recognize the necessity of such investigation, and makes no provision for it. With an abundance of talent at command it allows this talent to remain fallow, so fallow and unprofitable that when the whole of Christendom echoes the cry that cholera "has its home and source in our Indian Empire," India makes no effort to show that it realizes the unenviable position it holds in the estimation of all Europe.

The suggestion of the *Lancet* is that cholera may be investigated by fits and starts, probably when the English Cabinet is galvanized into doing something. The immense labours of Koch and his contemporaries show that the investigation is full of difficulties, and that it requires unremitting attention. In India we have cholera at its source and in its home, doubtless the very best place for its investigation, and it is here, more than any where, that this investigation should be going on, always going on until the problem is solved. If the Government of India would only try and realize what the people of Europe think of its inactivity in this matter, I feel sure we should have a medical scientific branch formed in a day. I say the material is ready to hand; let the entry to this branch be by scientific merit, and by that alone. No large staff is required, and no great expenditure. The time has come when India must engage in work of this kind; it was long ago necessary in the health interests of her own people, it is now doubly necessary in the health interests of Europe in particular and of humanity in general. If I may be allowed to say so, India has no right to the exclusive possession of cholera, no right to retain it within the Empire as a home whence it may possibly travel to the countries of Europe and inflict untold desolation.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY,

Byculla, Jan. 30.

P.S.—For the work that may be carried out in a scientific medical laboratory let me refer any of your readers who may be interested in such work to an article in the British Medical Journal, January 10, p. 97.

T. B.

WAITING FOR A QUORUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in to-day's paper on the adjournment of yesterday's Corporation meeting, I think it well to explain that although exception had been taken to the remarks of Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy, I did not understand that any distinct opinion had been expressed in favour of waiting any longer for a quorum, whereas there had been a very distinct wish for an immediate adjournment, and twenty minutes having already been wasted, and there being no special reason for supposing that by waiting a short time longer a quorum would be obtained, I adjourned the meeting, feeling that I should not be justified in wasting more of the time of the members, which, as you remark, is so valuable. It must, too, be borne in mind that the special object of the provision in section 14 of the Municipal Act under which a Corporation meeting without a quorum may appoint a chairman is, that there may be some one to adjourn the meeting for want of a quorum, so that on the next occasion a quorum may not be necessary. I am reported to have expressed myself in favour of waiting for some time, especially as there were some three (really four altogether) meetings called for that day; but as to this I must have been misunderstood, for what I did say was, that I had been considering whether the business of the quarterly meeting, for which there was a quorum, could not be proceeded with, but that as that was called for 4 p. m., I thought that the members would not care to wait for it. Although I should, of course, have attached due weight to any definite expression of opinion in [illegible] the meeting. I am decidedly opposed to waiting for an indefinite time for a quorum, feeling sure that in the long run such a practice must cause much loss of time. Any member who proposes to attend a Corporation meeting can surely (except under extraordinary circumstances which need not be considered) manage to be present within, at the outside, ten minutes of the time appointed; and this should, I think, be the limit, thus saving those who are punctual from waiting for an indefinite time.—Yours truly,

Jan. 30. G. MEREWETHER.

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In common with, I believe, every real well-wisher of the Byculla Schools, I regret exceedingly to see that you have been induced, contrary to your better judgment, to publish a correspondence which certainly one of the parties never intended for publication in the papers. The press, as you before remarked, is not the place to discuss the domestic affairs of either a family or a school. I must decline, therefore, to enter into the merits of the question. Should the subscribers at their meeting desire to re-open a matter already fully discussed and considered by well-known directors of the institution, they can do so. It will then be the painful duty of the directors to enter into particulars concerning matters which have been so indiscreetly brought forward by one who formerly did good service to the Society he is now so intent on injuring. I shall therefore confine myself to putting forward in its true light the action of the directors and the conduct of Captain Walshe. Captain Walshe, with the aid of a mistress in the school who had been twice punished for insubordination, and was subsequently discharged, brought charges against the head-mistress of inflicting punishments excessive in number, and of omitting to enter them in the punishment book. He held what may be termed a court-martial upon her, and, as might be expected from their source, the charges were greatly exaggerated. Sufficient, however, transpired to warrant a reprimand and the placing of a check upon punishments. The wording of the finding and reprimand was, I think, unnecessarily harsh. Previous to this, the head-mistress, misled by something said to her by one of the members of the Managing Committee as to the way her letters were treated by it, sent in her resignation, but after an interview with the Archdeacon she desired to withdraw it. At a meeting of the directors the question of the acceptance of that withdrawal was brought forward, and Captain Walshe tried to take advantage of the opportunity to get rid of Miss Fennemore, against whom he has from the outset entertained an extraordinary prejudice and moved that a further inquiry into the management of the schools should be held before the resignation was allowed to be withdrawn. The question was fully discussed, the points were carefully brought forward by myself and others who had read the evidence. Captain Walshe, *more suo*, gave expression to his views, not once, but three times over, and couched in language each time more violent and spiced with bits of tattle and gossip he had picked up in the neighbourhood, and calculated to prejudice the minds of the directors. He ended by threatening to resign if the directors ventured to take views opposite to his own. Even with such an alternative before them the directors by a large majority, numbering amongst them Justices West and Birdwood, Archdeacon Stead, General Edwardes, Colonel White, Major Sparks, the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, the Rev. Mr. Lochée, Mr. Hart, and myself, negatived his proposal, and allowed Miss Fennemore to withdraw her resignation, considering that their endorsement of the action of the Managing Committee rendered further inquiry unnecessary. This was a sore wound to Captain Walshe's vanity. Accordingly he wrote a long and somewhat curious letter to the directors, full of misstatements and exaggerations. That letter came up before a subsequent meeting of the directors composed of Mr. Justice West, Colonel Merriman, Major Sparks, Messrs. Hunter, Gay, Shepherd, the Rev. Mr. Onslow, and myself, and it was unanimously resolved to record the letter, and to decline to re-open the question. Since then Captain Walshe has frantically struggled *per fas et nefas* to justify himself at the expense of the directors and Miss Fennemore. It is hard to be obliged to say it of one with whom I have worked for years, and for whom I had long a great regard, but in this case he has acted, under the influence of prejudice and passion, in a way most injurious to the school, and which, in the opinion of myself and others, deserves the gravest censure. The subscribers and the public may, I think, trust the Managing Committee and directors to guard the interests of the children in the schools, and will, I am confident, endorse their acts and refuse to support Captain Walshe in his cruel and unmanly persecution of a young woman who has already been sufficiently punished for her forgetfulness, and it may be, want, of judgment. In conclusion, I would point out that no complaints from parents have been brought before the Managing Committee, and that never before have we received so excellent a report of the girls' school in every respect from the Government Inspector.—Yours, &c.

J. W. ORR.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

THE BRITISH LOSS.

CAIRO, JAN. 29.

A later telegram states that Lord Airlie has not died from his wounds, as reported in yesterday's telegram; and that Lieutenants Crutchley, Snow, and Livingstone are only wounded, and not killed as previously stated.

Lord Henry Somerset is also amongst the wounded.

GENERAL EARLE'S FORCE ATTACKED.

CAIRO, JAN. 29.

General Earle's cavalry have been attacked by a body of Arabs, who were, however, repulsed and compelled to retire.

MR. BRIGHT ON IMPERIAL POLICY.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Mr. Bright, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, deprecated the proposed increase in the Navy, and any extension of the British Empire. The right hon'ble gentleman also ridiculed the idea of Colonial Federation.

THE EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Great Powers have accepted the English basis for future negotiation with respect to Egypt.

ITALIAN AND ENGLISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

ROME, JAN. 29.

Signor Mancini, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day said that the action of England and Italy in Egypt was of a parallel nature, and that what both countries aimed at was guaranteeing the important interests there involved.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The 93rd Regiment has been ordered to the Cape to reinforce the troops under Sir Charles Warren.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Right Rev. Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, has been appointed Bishop of London.

THE REVOLT IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 30.

The last British steamer from Bahmo reports that the Chinese still hold the place, repelling all the Burmese assaults. Their position is strongly fortified, and they are well provisioned, whilst retreat to the Kachin Hills is always open to them. They could there await a suitable opportunity for a fresh raid.

The Burmese commander has asked for reinforcements, and 700 men, with three officers of Theebaw's bodyguard, and five guns, were to leave Mandalay immediately.

The Burmese assert that a large body of Chinese on the frontier have offered their services to Theebaw to dislodge the Chinese from Bhamo. This is not generally believed, but as it is known that the French have been sounding the Panthays, it is possible that the latter would be willing to try their hands against the Chinese again with French and Burmese assistance.

SHAN RISING AGAINST THEEBAW.

A serious rising is reported from the Minjan district, where 4,000 Shans were plundering villages and killing those inhabitants who opposed them.

The Governor had sent to Mandalay for troops, but none were available.

THE MISGOVERNMENT IN BURMAH.

A deputation of Buddhist priests have waited on King Theebaw and represented the grievances under which his people are suffering, and the miserable condition to which extortion and oppression have brought them.

Theebaw expressed surprise, but promised inquiry and redress.

Meanwhile feasting and revelry go on in the palace.

PUNJAB APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 30.

Mr. Justice Plowden, Judge of the Chief Court, has obtained short leave on account of ill-health. Mr. Spitta, barrister, officiates. It is possible that Mr. Plowden's leave will be extended, when Mr. Spitta is likely to be confirmed.

Colonel Bamfield, Inspector-General of Police, is gazetted for furlough. Colonel Bodham officiates for him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 29.

Mail-steamer Ancona, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, JAN. 29.

H. M. S. Euryalus and Dragon left for Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ " "	79
3 " Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined £13,900,000, increase £900,000.

Bills discounted £21,100,000, decrease £300,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £22,200,000, increase £600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

30th—Direct cable between Ballinskillings, Ireland, and Torbay, Nova Scotia, interrupted.

Next Mauritius mail closes for Adelaide and South Africa on the 2nd February, at noon.

New French American Co.'s cable interrupted between Brest and St. Pierre.

Porthcurnow reports communication between Gibraltar-Carcavellos and Gibraltar-Villarel interrupted; all traffic going via Marseilles.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5-45 p. m.
Children's Fancy Fête, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Political Association, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
"Night and Morning," Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Feb. 2.—Sir James Fergusson leaves for Calcutta.
Gymkhana General Meeting.
Opening of Criminal Sessions.
Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting.
Entertainment, Sassoon Institute.
Departure of Prince Oscar of Sweden.
" 7.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
" 9.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 11.—Yacht Club General Meeting.
" 14.—Regatta.
Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor, at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
" 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
Distribution of prizes, Byculla Schools (H. E. the Governor presides.)
Annual meeting of the Bombay Education Society.
" 17.—Bombay Races.
Regatta.
" 18.—Town Council.
" 19.—Bombay Races.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
" 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
" 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
" 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
" 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
" 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
" 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

THE Thakore of Gondal arrived in Bombay from the capital of the Deccan on Thursday.

AT the annual meeting of the Committee of the Endowment Fund of the European General Hospital last evening, one of the Committee was about to introduce the question of the proposed site for the Municipal Cholera Hospital, when another stated that he had heard from a good source that nothing further would be done in the matter. The consideration of the subject was therefore adjourned.

IN round numbers there are 18,000 policemen in this Presidency, more than 6,000 of whom are Mussulmans and about 4,000 Marathas. It is a singular circumstance that the total number of Parsees and Jews in the whole Presidency who have joined the force is only 30. It is somewhat astonishing to learn that in Sind the proportion of men who are not wholly illiterate is 15 per cent., and that in the rest of the Presidency only about 36 men in 100 can read and write.

SOME idea of the great benefit conferred upon the poorer classes in this Presidency by medical charities may be gathered from the fact that during the year 1883-4, 1,372,249 patients, or 52,064 more than in the previous year, were treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries. It is also satisfactory to know that the number of dispensaries increased from 199 at the beginning of the year to 202 at the close.

EUROPEAN seamen are rapidly being replaced by natives on board the steamers which regularly trade with Bombay. The records of the Shipping Office show that the total number of European seamen shipped and discharged fell from 4,842 in 1882-83 to 4,202 in 1883-84. But the number of native seamen shipped and discharged through the office rose from 39,111 to 41,284. The reason for this is said to be that native seamen can be obtained at cheaper rates, that they are temperate in their habits, and that they are more amenable to discipline than Europeans. On account of a strike, for the second time, amongst the Italian firemen and coaltrimmers at Genoa and Marseilles, the Raffael Rubattino Company were obliged to send native firemen from Bombay to those ports. During the year, several vessels of the Clan Line, as well as the new additions to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, have been manned with native sailors.

THE trade of Kurrachee is rapidly developing. In 1872-73 the total value of imports and exports of all kinds was only three-and-two-third crores; in the past year it amounted to very nearly nine crores. The trade with ports on the coast increased during the year by 18¾ per cent., and the foreign trade by more than 34 per cent. About half of the foreign trade is with the United Kingdom. Cotton manufactured goods, hardware, cutlery, machinery, and wrought brass were imported from England in unusually large quantities during the past year. The value of Indian products exported—which consisted chiefly of wheat, seeds, raw hides, and raw wool—exceeded three-and-a-half crores.

A SHORT time ago we had the pleasure of commenting very favourably on a little book on Euclid by Dr. E. R. Watts, who was for some years the head of a highly successful educational institution in Calcutta, namely, the High School. Dr. Watts's system differs in many respects from the old system, and he claims for it many advantageous features which are not possessed by the old system. Dr. Watts has now settled in Bombay, and he offers to give free tuition in Euclid in the local schools. It would be worth while accepting the offer which he makes, were it only with the view of putting his system to a practical test.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE and the Political Resident for the Eastern States of Rajputana, Dr. Stratton, with about a couple of hundred followers, arrived at Howrah on Tuesday morning. His visit will continue for a fortnight.

AT last a Bengal civilian has been found sufficiently disinterested to accept the officiating appointment of Judicial Commissioner of Burmah. He is Mr. W. F. Meres, District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, who will relieve Mr. Ward about the 9th February.

THE civilians in the North-West Provinces will shortly have a chance of promotion, as Mr. H. D. Willock, district judge, will retire in April, on the expiration of the furlough he is now taking. Mr. Willock entered the service in 1852.

THE vacancies in the Punjab Frontier Force during the current year, under ordinary circumstances, consist of the Commandantship of the Force and the Command of the 1st Sikh Infantry, irrespective of that of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, now vacant. Brigadier-General Kennedy, C. B., completes his tenure on the 7th September, whilst the 1st Sikhs will fall in on the 5th May, on Colonel H. C. P. Rice completing his extra two years, making nine in all. For the post of chief there are several hopeful disestablished commandants. Colonel Jenkins, late of the Guides, is the senior. He was dispossessed of his command under the new rules, and at present is at home on furlough.

THE number of boys at the Bishop Cotton School at Simla is decreasing rather than increasing. At the end of the year 1883 there were 102 boys on the rolls, but at the end of 1884 this number was reduced to 93. The most important event during the year was the retirement from the head-mastership of the Rev. Dr. Slater, after presiding over the school from the date of its opening in 1863. The Governors, in their last-published report, express their high appreciation of Dr. Slater's long and valuable services, as well as their own personal regard for him. The results of the examination of the boys were very creditable, and show that the instruction given in the school is of a sound and satisfactory kind. The health of the boys was good throughout the year, and some changes for the better were made in the interior arrangements of the school. The debt due to the Calcutta Additional Clergy Society, which was originally Rs. 34,000, has now been reduced to Rs. 12,000.

THE *Englishman* discusses at great length the question connected with the appointment of the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. "At the outset," it says, "it is necessary to recognize the fact that the Education Department has been treated in a manner the reverse of generous. It is recruited from a class of highly trained men, and it does honour to the English name and to our rule in India; and yet it is impossible to gainsay the fact that great dissatisfaction prevails in the Department—dissatisfaction which must interfere seriously with its prospects, and which undoubtedly exercises a prejudicial influence on its present utility. The recent meeting of Educational officers at Lahore is a proof, if proof were wanted, of the activity and strength of this dissatisfaction. Nor have we to look far to see that the Department has much to complain of in regard alike to pay, promotion, pension, and position. The prizes of the service are few, and when these are given away to Civilians it is only natural that the Educational officers should feel aggrieved."

As was pretty generally anticipated, the Right Rev. Dr. Temple has been translated from Exeter to London. The new bishop of London, who is the son of an army officer, is in his 64th year. He was educated at the Grammar School at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford became scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B. A. in 1842 as a double first class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855; and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Temple, who was a Chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860 as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868 Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and the Premier nominated him to the bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts—an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles. The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place on Dec. 8, 1869, at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple, because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel were accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar-General. Dr. Temple received episcopal consecration at Westminster, Dec. 21, 1869, together with the bishops-elect of Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands. Dr. Temple published "Sermons preached in Rugby Chapel in 1858-60," in 1861. In April, 1883, he was elected Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the ensuing year.

WE have quoted elsewhere some of the strictures which the *Times* has passed upon the external policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government. The *World*, in an equally caustic article, says that the greatest domestic statesman England has ever known is confronted, not by a single crisis, but by half a dozen crises, of exclusively foreign origin. "Having succeeded in his legitimate ambition to extend household franchise to counties, Mr. Gladstone now witnesses the contingency of his legislative triumph being eclipsed by the gathering clouds of external trouble, and the briliant disc of that sun which had made a glorious summer of his declining days being darkened by the lowering intervention of foreign disasters. Just six weeks hence Parliament will have reassembled, and, unless by that time the Prime Minister has convinced the country that he has devised, and is prepared to execute, a sage and resolute, a prudent, rational, and honourable policy, he will not find it easy to keep his majority in the House of Commons."

THE rule that there can be no action at law for the recovery of bets would seem, from a decision just given by the Paris tribunal, not to be of absolute application. In the case in question M. Laporte bet M. Sortet 8,000 fr. to 10,000 fr. that his pony would beat the horse of M. Sortet in a distance of 3,500 metres. The 18,000 fr. were deposited with a third person, and the race came off last September on the Longchamps course. M. Sortet's horse came in first, and the 18,000 fr. were about to be paid to him, when M. Laporte objected on the ground that there had not been fair play; the jockey of M. Sortet having, as alleged, interfered with the running of M. Laporte's pony along a part of the course which is concealed from the view of spectators by a plantation. M. Laporte followed up his objections by bringing an action to recover the full amount of the bets—namely, 18,000 fr. In spite of the clause of the Civil Code which precludes lawsuits for debts of honour, the tribunal decided in favour of admitting the action, and authorized M. Laporte to collect evidence in proof of the alleged fraud.

ITALIAN CONSOLS rose to par on the 30th ultimo on the Roman Bourse. On the other hand, Indian Four Per Cent. Paper is now quoted at 2 per cent. discount. Why, asks a Madras paper, should Italy's credit be higher than India's? In the 53 years ended 1882, Italy had a gross revenue of 1,722 millions sterling, and her expenditure was 2,238 millions; so her surplus expenditure was 516 millions. The gross revenue of India was 2,115 millions, and her gross expenditure was 2,247 millions; so her surplus expenditure was 132 millions. In the period 1870 to 1882 the revenue of Italy averaged 54 millions per annum, and that of India 55 millions, but the gross expenditure of Italy averaged 66 millions, while that of India averaged only 59 millions. The debt of Italy is 522 millions, and that of India 156 millions. The Italian debt constitutes a charge of 43·4 per cent. on the Budget revenue, while the debt of India forms a charge of only 7·5 per cent. on her revenue.

THIS is an age of rehabilitations, and it is not surprising that scientific men should at last be found to say a good word for the *bête noire* of last summer—the microbe. At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences M. Pasteur read a letter of M. Buteau's on the utility of microbes in the system of creation; the writer maintaining that vegetation would be impossible in a world in which no microbes existed. In the course of some remarks suggested by the communication, M. Pasteur declared that for his own part he believed that life itself would be impossible for animals fed on absolutely pure food—that is, food free from ordinary microbes; and he announced his intention of submitting his theory to the test of practical experiment if his other labours allowed him the time necessary for the purpose.

THE prominence of other topics and the forbearance of Mr. Bradlaugh himself have combined to make every one forget the affirmation question. It is as well, however, to remember, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that unless the question is disposed of next session it will immediately reappear, and that in an aggravated form, with the appearance of a new Parliament. This is not a pleasant prospect.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON has rounded off British territories in South Africa by proclaiming the authority of the Queen over Pondoland. "Better late than never," says a home paper. "We do not want any Pondicherrys or Goas on the flank of our African India."

"JOHNNIE," said a proud mother, the other day, "you are three years old." "No, ma," was the response, "three years young." Such is the remarkable fashion in which the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons begins his contribution to *England*. If Sir Stafford Northcote imports this style into the House, who knows, exclaims the *Pall Mall*, but that he may rival Lord Randolph yet in his own peculiar line.

THE *Morning Post* says:—It is rumoured in usually well-informed circles at Paris that among the new Minister of War's plans "for finishing the Chinese conflict before April" is one for making a descent upon Canton from the land side. The town of Lang Son, which the French generals have been ordered to occupy, is on a river falling into the river of Canton, and, if circumstances warrant, the new reinforcements, which are expected to bring the French army at Lang Son up to 25,000 men, may be employed in the descent on Canton from the rear.

"CULINARY FRENCH" is an extraordinary language, and it may be studied to advantage at public dinners, and on the *menus* of clubs and restaurants. "The other day," writes Atlas in the *World*, "I saw on a club bill of fare, Soft roes *de* bloater *sur* toast." The author of this must have been a bold man, to whom no language had terrors.

MILITARY NEWS.

B. V. R. CORPS.—The following was the parade state yesterday:—Instructors 4; volunteers 2; cadets 3; total 9.

THE RETIREMENT OF GENERAL HOGG.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been issued:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, POONA, 29TH JANUARY, 1885.

In notifying to the Bombay Army the retirement of Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg, from the position of Quarter Master General, which he has held for five years, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of recording his high appreciation of the excellent service performed by Brigadier-General Hogg, and of the manner in which he has conducted the duties of his Department. His Excellency feels sure that the Bombay Army, for whose welfare Brigadier-General Hogg has so earnestly and conscientiously worked, will join with him in regretting General Hogg's retirement from the Quarter Master General's Department, and in good wishes for his future welfare and advancement.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTHUR LYTTELTON-ANNESLEY, Brigr.-Genl.,
Adjutant-General.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—The barometer has risen at Indore and several stations in Sind, Gujerat, and Bombay; it has fallen elsewhere in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the N. W. Provinces. This decrease has been very considerable at Delhi, amounting to two tenths, and a large area of low pressure has been formed over that region. Within this low-pressure area several small local centres of depression have been formed, and the weather over North-Western India is exceedingly unsettled. At Delhi and Meerut there have been severe thunderstorms, accompanied by very heavy rain. The highest barometer readings are reported from Assam and the Bay, and the general distribution is abnormal. The winds are consequently irregular. They are south-westerly over the Central Indian plateau, southerly to south-westerly over the Circars and Bengal, easterly in Behar and the N. W. Provinces, and north-easterly in the Punjab. Cloudy weather prevails over North-Western India, and rain has fallen there generally. The temperature is high in Bengal, and the humidity is high generally. Rain to-day:—Delhi, 4½ inches; Meerut, 2 inches; Simla and Roorkee, 1 inch; Multan, Rawulpindi, Sialkot, and Ludhiana, ½ inch.

JAN. 29.—Following on the rainfall in Upper India, there has been a rapid rise of the barometer over the Punjab and N.-W. P., and as far south as Malegaon and Nagpore. This recovery is least at the southern stations, but amounts to nearly three tenths at some stations in the Punjab. Over Bengal, Burmah, and the peninsula the pressure has fallen, and readings now range from a maximum in the Punjab to a minimum on the South Konkan coast and in the Deccan. The wind has regained its normal direction over a large part of the country, but local anomalies are still shown in the south-westerly winds in Orissa and the north-westerly winds of Goa, Rutnagherry, and Karwar. The weather has, with few exceptions, become fine. Rain fell yesterday over the Punjab, and some N.-W. P. and Behar stations. The temperature changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Murree, 1 inch; Ranikhet and Bareilly, ½ inch.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE proverbial clannishness of the Scotch people manifested itself in a very pleasing manner last night, when the Town Hall was crowded to its fullest extent, on the occasion of the annual concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Miss Fergusson. The concert was one of the most successful that has been given in the Town Hall. The programme appealed forcibly to national feeling as well as to musical taste, and it was gratifying to find that the audience were in full sympathy with the performers.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL AT POONA.

THE Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who has returned to Bombay, appears to have enjoyed his visit to Poona. On Tuesday he was presented with an address by the members of the Poona Managing Board of the Deccan Education Society as under:—

To—His Highness Bhagvat Singhjee, Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

May it please your Highness,—We, the undersigned members of the Poona Managing Board of the Deccan Education Society, take this opportunity of presenting your Highness with this address of congratulation on your being nominated a Fellow of the University of Bombay—an honour which you richly deserve no less by your literary attainments than by your high social position.

Your Highness has already extended your liberal support to the society in the shape of a handsome donation and by consenting to become one of its patrons, and we have every hope that your Highness will continue to take the same deep interest in the cause of private education by furthering the objects of the society and thus setting an example to other enlightened Chiefs and Princes of this country, who may be justly looked upon as the natural leaders of the Indian community, of watching and encouraging whatever may deserve encouragement, not only in their own States, but even in places outside their own territories; since India can hardly hope to rise in the scale of civilized nations of the world unless enlightened Princes like your Highness are determined to do everything in their power towards the development and growth of every scattered germ of well-directed energy throughout the land.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Highness's obedient servants,

(Sd.)—VAMAN SHIVARAM APTE.
GOPAL GANESH AGARKAR.
BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.
MAHADEV SHIVARAM GOLE.
VASUDEV BALCRISHNA KELKAR.
NARAYAN KRISHNA DHARAP.
MAHADEV BALLAL NAMJOSHI.

Poona, 27th January, 1885.

The Thakore Saheb replied as follows:—Gentlemen,—When I came here I did not in the least anticipate that I would be received with so much warmth and cordiality by your society. I thank you heartily for the kind congratulations contained in the address just read. The object of this society is praiseworthy, and I am confident that the proposed Fergusson College will be a great success, inasmuch as it is to be managed by the cream of educated native gentlemen whose abilities are only equalled by their enthusiasm and devotion to duty. I assure you, gentlemen, that I shall always watch the progress of this institution with great interest.

His Highness also accepted the invitation of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to a meeting held in his honour on the same day. Mr. S. H. Chiplunkur, the honorary secretary of the Sabha, explained to His Highness the objects and aims of the Sabha and the work it had done in representing to Government the wants and wishes of the people at various times.

At the conclusion His Highness spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I feel much obliged for your kindly explaining to me the aims and objects of your Sarvajanik Sabha. I have heard of it, and read some of its proceedings with interest. I think there is no task so noble and useful as that of placing before the authorities with tact and moderation the legitimate wishes and aspirations of the people. India expects all her educated sons to do this duty, and it is pleasant to notice that this Sabha is fulfilling this duty very creditably. I wish it every success.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JAN. 27.

THE prizes in the Kamptee Rifle Meeting were distributed by General Elles, Commanding the Kamptee Forces, last Tuesday week. When the subject was first broached last month, of having rifle matches open to the troops both at Kamptee and Nagpore, and the Volunteers, it was expected that a small meeting would take place. But subscriptions poured in so abundantly that the scheme expanded into a "Rifle Association," and the entries ran up to 1,800! This was most creditable to all concerned, since even at Secunderabad and Bangalore, the two largest commands in the Madras Presidency, the entries were only about 2,200. We had no less than sixteen matches, and the numerous money-prizes that were awarded were distributed among all the corps, showing that there was good shooting all round. The first prize of the first match was carried away by Volunteer S. Slater, who made 41 points out of a possible 50 at 500 and 600 yards. The Kamptee Cup, open to teams from native regiments, was carried away by the 23rd Regiment, located at Nagpore. The Chief Commissioner's prize of Rs. 50 was won by Sergeant Steptoe, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers. It would be too lengthy to particularize all the matches, but I must not omit to notice Match No. 14, open to competition by ladies nominated by the committee. There were six entries, 50 rounds at 50 and 100 yards, and the two winners were Mrs. (Colonel) Foord and Mrs. Wharry, with 47 and 40 points. At the distribution the General complimented the ladies on their excellent shooting, and said he had heard it spoken among the ladies that "it was well for the sterner sex that they had not been permitted to compete with them." So the General thought that the men had better be careful of their laurels in future rifle matches! In short, the unqualified success of the Kamptee Rifle Meeting of 1884-85 was a surprise and a pleasure, and reflected the greatest credit on the management. With such an excellent beginning, it is certain that in future years the Kamptee Meeting will be numbered amongst the great rifle associations of India.

The Nagpore Volunteers are proud of having a Baronet for their Adjutant. Lieut. Sir R. Colleton has been posted to the corps by the Government of India, and has entered heart and soul upon his new duties. This Volunteer Corps is the second oldest in India, and some special recognition of it on the part of Government would be encouraging to volunteering in India. For instance, Captain Bailey, the senior captain, has continuously held a commission in it for a quarter of a century; has held full command of it on several occasions, and turned grey in its service.

I am glad to notice that the construction of a light railway, about twelve miles in length, to run from the G. I. P. Railway station of Hurda to the town of Handia in the Hoshungabad district, is under the consideration of the local Government; in fact, I believe orders have been issued for the commencement of the survey. The country is slightly undulating, and will present nothing especially expensive in the engineering line, and, if the funds are forthcoming in time, the twelve miles of rail will be finished before 1885 is ended. This line is intended to help the grain traffic, inasmuch as Hurda is an important *entrepôt* for wheat and oil-seeds intended for export, and the produce of the territory roundabout converges thitherward *via* Handia. I learn also that a Mr. Sibold, as the agent of a London company, is projecting one or more light lines of railway to connect the G. I. P. Railway system with the chief trade routes across the Nerbudda. The wheat trade of the Nerbudda districts is yearly expanding, and if such projects are carried out, they would doubtless pay the shareholders a fair return on the capital laid out.

The gymnastic sports of the Nagpore schools came off rather late in the season a short time ago. Boys from all the schools, Protestant and Catholic, took part in the *fête*, and had altogether a very good time of it. Mrs. Dennis, wife of the Reverend G. T. Dennis, Chaplain of Nagpore, distributed the keenly-contested and well-earned prizes. Considerable praise is due to the masters of the Bishop's School, Messrs. Davies and Clarke, and to Mrs. Davies, for their exertions in arranging and carrying through the programme of sports for the occasion.

The Nagpore-Bengal Railway works are being well pushed on by Mr. A. C. Cregeen, who is now in charge of the whole line. Conflicting rumours still follow each other regarding the sale of this line to an English company, but I hear it whispered, among those who ought to know, that, after all, the sale will be put off till the whole railway is constructed, which will be some three or four years hence.

General Roberts comes in on the 29th, and the troops stationed here and at Kamptee are being brushed up, by extra drills and parades, for the occasion.

The annual Volunteer Rifle matches will come off on the three last days of the month, when many handsome prizes will be shot for.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It strikes me that "C. S.'s" letter in your last issue is rather beside the question. First of all, he tries to find fault with the supposed youth and inexperience of his opponent, while the philanthropy and charity which "C. S." considers all false in the generality of cases is distinctly wanting in the letter of "C. S.," who, if his years had taught him discretion, ought to know better than abuse one younger than himself, seeking for knowledge, and venturing to give his experience in the cause of humanity. Then as to the startling story of the young man whose death he mourns. We are told very little of the details of the case. We are led to suppose the young man "sowed his wild oats" too freely to recover under a new regimen of abstinence. But "C. S." actually tells us his story is exaggerated. Out of the scores of other instances, he might quote one more to the point. But let me allude to the part which more nearly affects my own share in the correspondence.

Do vegetarians, or even those who take up the practice of a simpler diet, suffer from weakness generally in mind and body, so as to incapacitate from business? Let my own experience speak. At two-and-twenty, though by no means robust and strong, I took the practice of vegetarianism. In that year I succeeded in passing my examinations at college, in which I had failed before. Also in athletic sports I succeeded in winning several races, which I had not been able to do previously. Though not a confirmed vegetarian now, chiefly owing to the rules of society, which look askance at an individual who, in common language, lives on cabbages, I know and appreciate the benefits of a vegetarian diet, and follow it when I have the chance. Instances of living examples of men from Professors Newman, Mayer of Cambridge, Pitman, the well-known author of phonography, Hoyle, the statistician, and many doctors, who are the leaders of the reform in England, as well as instances from every class of society, and kinds of work from the labour of the brain or manual work, too numerous to mention, all testify to the truth of vegetarian priciples, as practiced with reason and discretion.

And now as to the natives of India. If "C.S.," who tells us he knows so much of what "goes on behind the scenes," will go a little closer into details, I think we shall reach the truth. His abuse counts for nothing before clear reason. The mass of mankind in India, whether from choice or necessity it is difficult to say, are undoubtedly vegetarians. We know that social custom and religion, which is very binding on Eastern races, prohibit the use of flesh for food.

Huntsmen like "C. S." may shoot game for the natives to consume, and see them revel in flesh food and become correspondingly surfeited and idle for a time, if the flesh diet does not have worse effects upon them, which a stimulant upon a system unaccustomed to it is likely to have. But this is not the normal state of the natives, and is no criterion of their being flesh-eaters, which closer observation shows they are not. Again, the secretary of the Vegetarian Society is not, and never intended, to act as a doctor. The fact is, vegetarians have little to do with doctors; and though they sicken and die like the rest of humanity, it seems to them more natural and less tragic, more often the falling asleep in a good old age. As to the various strengths of foods, if "C. S." will turn to the dietetic table he will learn the various strengths and constituents of food. Certainly the oatmeal on which the Scotchman is bred and thrives must have more in it in the long run, than congested stimulating extracts, of which the less used the better.

In contrast to "C.S.'s" exaggerated stories, I could give one which will be verified by the writer, if need be. Perhaps the best example of a cure from that deadly disease, consumption, is that of Dr. Anna Kingsford, whose book, "The Perfect Way," has been mentioned in these columns. After winning honours and her diploma at the Paris University, she has won renown as a speaker and writer, and is now one of the leaders of the Vegetarian Society, numbering several thousand members in England. I fear "C.S." gets too violent in the latter portion of his letter for further reasonable argument. I think, too, his letter illustrates, much as I regret it, what was said by one writer, that eaters of meat are liable to become violent and savage in their disposition. Their intellectual faculties seem to grow dull and clouded, and they lose all refinement of both speech and manner.

Jan. 28. VERITAS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is quite refreshing to hear that "Moderate Living" is not a vegetarian, that he has no intention of being one, that he is not a morose young man, and that moderation in living suits him. I am certainly a great advocate for moderation, but at the same time I would strongly recommend people to try the vegetarian system of living. I do not ignore the fact that many of the brightest intellects known are not those of vegetarians. But your correspondent will perhaps admit that there are also many bright intellects among vegetarians. Paradoxes will occur now and then. Though Dr. Johnson was a heavy feeder, it is needless to remark that he possessed an intellect of the first order; yet I fancy that few of his literary contemporaries could have successfully competed with that learned man in doing justice to a good dinner. I did not mean to assert that only vegetarians had refinement of speech and manner, and that only vegetarians are not morose. If my letter be referred to, I think it will be found that that was not my meaning. On the other hand, I contend that immoderate meat-eating and a profuse indulgence in strong drink are most likely to make one coarse and unrefined, and to engender an undesirable condition of moroseness.

YOUNG LADY VEGETARIAN.

Jan. 29.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The supporters of vegetarianism in India (or it is to be hoped the majority of them) having had it all their own way in your columns for the last three or four days, it was an undoubted relief to read the sensible letters *per contra* in your issue of yesterday. It has been my privilege—to speak politely; to speak truly, my misfortune—to come occasionally into contact with vegetarians, teetotalers, and other mono- or duo- maniacs. The term is probably severe. Your correspondent of yesterday correctly and amiably described the persons I allude to as "persons with fads." Out of curiosity, I remember some years ago attending a large meeting of vegetarians and total abstainers at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. There were assembled there some five or six thousand of these somewhat self-sufficient gentry. A more wretched-looking crew could hardly be imagined, the throng being apparently composed, to judge from its appearance, of the sick and the maimed. The soured, wretched, and discontented looks of the major portion of the gathering certainly gave rise to the impression that the component parts (composed almost entirely of people above the middle age) consisted of broken-down constitutions impaired by excesses in early life, and consequently cursed with insides incapable of digestion. Rash judgment may be; but such is the reminiscence. It is well known that in some of the European Catholic religious orders, notably among the Trappists and the Carmelite communities, the monks subsist entirely on vegetables, fruit, &c. These excellent, if perhaps mistaken, men have adopted the vegetarian system for the sole purpose of mortifying the flesh and "its lusts." That they are healthy specimens of humanity their warmest admirer could not concede. The religious orders named are what are known as enclosed orders, that is to say, their prayers, fasting, and labour are all done inside their own walls, the low diet to which they are subjected making them probably unfit to battle with the outer world and its "pomps and vanities."

Your correspondent "C. S." in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* most correctly remarked that the fine types of native humanity are to be found among the flesh-eating population of India. There can be no question but that the Mussalman, (what is called) the low caste Hindoo, and the coolie, all of them flesh-eaters, are infinitely superior in *physique* to the high-caste Brahmin, who looks upon animal food as the abomination of desolation. The latter is often far inferior in mind as well as in body to the poor brother that he despises. Your correspondent ably and fully expressed his views on the vegetarian system—views that will be largely endorsed by all who have studied the subject. The vegetarians have had much to say about themselves of late, and the writer hopes there may consequently be some excuse for his adding a small *quota* to the other side of the question.

Jan. 28. L.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since reading a "Young Lady Vegetarian's" letter as to the good effects of eating only farinaceous food I have been conversing on the subject with a friend who tried the experiment for a month. I have gathered from him that your fair correspondent is right as to the diet recommended making people clear-headed. I find that the "clearing" process was so effectual on my friend that at the end of the month his head was almost as clear as he could have wished for; only for his skull it would have been quite transparent. The other members of his body were not overlooked; they, too, were almost clear enough to look through. Then a terror seizing my friend lest the mischievous might throw stones at him and break him, he resumed his former carnivorous habits, and restored his opaqueness.

Jan. 28. T.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Moderate Living and Co., Limited," have got in their second advertisement, I see, in your paper, all on account of the "Secret of Health." I would have let them alone but for their trying to lunge at me this morning. I did not say cock-tails *ad infinitum*, but two cock-tails a day, or in other words, "moderation;" and moderation, in all things, means the secret of success.

However, the war of words is not with them; it is with the redoubtable "Vegetarian" that I have the bone to pick. Perhaps he may yet be tempted. I can wait.

Lieut.-Col. Laughton's remarks are excellent, yet they have failed to search out all the advantages or disadvantages of eating bran with bread. There is a medical reason why for some persons whole-meal bread is better than white bread. Perhaps Lieut.-Colonel Laughton will now see the advantages. But for whole-meal bread to be "toothsome and wholesome," it has to be made quite as carefully and light as white bread, and not heavy and doughy, and with bits of straw in it.—I am, &c.

C. S.

VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has seemingly escaped the memory of "Vegetarian," who has been instrumental in exciting a good deal of attention, especially in domestic circles, that, if examined minutely, human teeth will be found to resemble both those of flesh-eating and vegetable-eating animals. It would therefore seem an ordinance of nature that human beings should partake of both flesh and vegetables. To abstain from the former would be a libel on Nature, for our teeth are so constructed as to admit of any hard substance being crushed into pulp with the assistance of slime, always contained in the mouth. I fail to see how vegetable-eating can prevent ills. We certainly cannot use all vegetables in a raw state, and to have them cooked needs ingredients, which, in my opinion, are the sole means of injuring the system. The Indian dish, vegetable or meat, is seldom served without being luxuriously steeped in ghee and currystuff, and displayed with chillies, onions, and such like Indian relishes, which are indispensable to the Indian cook. These are the positive elements of all disorders, and unless avoided, to a certain extent at least, it matters not whether meat or vegetable is indulged in, the chances of disease are just the same.

B.

VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Colonel Laughton gives your readers a quotation from the Cantor Lectures on the Chemistry of Bread-making by Professor Graham. In this quotation the Professor declaims loudly against the use of bran in bread. I endeavoured to show in my letter of Tuesday last that what is now meant by "whole-meal bread" is not bread prepared from flour with the bran left in, but from flour very carefully "decorticated" or "abraded." By this special process the indigestible cortex of the wheat is thrown off, and a flour is produced to which the name "whole-meal" is now applied. Bread prepared from flour of this description is necessarily of a darker colour than that prepared from the ordinary white flour, to which "Veritas" has given the name of "pale death," but it is different from ordinary "brown bread" in the essential that it contains not a particle of the "hard horny substance known as bran," and is therefore easy of digestion and highly nutritious. Brown bread is a fanciful production which every baker prepares in his own way. The modern "whole-meal bread," when the wheat from which the flour is prepared has been carefully selected and no less carefully decorticated, is, if I may be allowed to say so, a fixed chemical and alimentary product, and entitled to a high place in dietary, especially of the young. If there is to be any bread reform in England, I believe that the direction that reform will take will be to substitute very largely "whole-meal bread" for the ordinary "brown" and "white" bread of the day.

P. T. J.

VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "C. S." is disposed to be cross with me, because he opines me to be younger and more cheerful than himself. As to more cheerful, that I probably am—he doubtless is one of the morose persons justly stigmatized by "Young Lady Vegetarian;" but as to younger, if he really be a "C. S.," that can hardly be, since I am over 55 years of age.

But I confess I hardly see what our respective ages have to do with the point at issue, which is simply whether in a tropical climate abstinence from flesh-food is or is not one important factor in the preservation of health.

On one point only do "C. S.'s" remarks appear to me pertinent, and that is in regard to the supposed difficulty of providing a suitable sick-room dietary without recourse to flesh.

This difficulty is a myth, but it is so generally supposed to exist that it may be as well to say a few words on the subject, and these can hardly be better chosen than in the following passage, which I extract from a private letter lately received from Dr. Anna Kingsford, joint author with Maitland of that very remarkable work "The Perfect Way," that two or three years ago created so profound a sensation in literary circles throughout Europe and America, and sole authoress of that charming little book, referred to in my last letter, "The Perfect Way in Diet."

Mrs. Kingsford says—

> "The ordinary dietary of sick patients includes, even now, most of the things recommended by vegetarians, with the addition only of 'bouillon,' or broth, and beef-tea. And it is now admitted by all educated medical practitioners that 'bouillon' is useful only as a tonic or restorative, and contains an amount of nourishment so extremely small as to be practically *nil*. And even the tonic properties of this compound are owing not to the flesh-meat juices in it, but to the salts it holds in solution, and these salts can equally well be supplied in a purely vegetable 'bouillon.'
>
> "The ingredients of the usual sick-room broth consist in a certain quantity of coagulated albumen (which can equally well be obtained from other substances than 'meat-stock'), gelatine, creatine, osmazome (flavouring matter), fat, lactic acid, niosic acid, soluble alkalies, lactates, and inosates, dextrine sugar, phosphates of magnesia and lime, and essential oils resulting from the decoction of the vegetables introduced into the broth as flavouring matter. This beverage is now almost universally regarded as a mere stimulating compound, acting as an excitant of the digestive organs, facilitating the secretion of the gastric juice, and exercising a beneficial effect on the appetite.
>
> "A pound of fresh beef yields only, on decoction as beef tea, about 120 or 130 grains of solid matter, half of which consist of salts; and as it is by means of the saline matter only that beef-tea appears to be in any way active as a restorative, it is obvious that it would be both cheaper and cleaner to get this saline matter, as we easily can, out of vegetables.
>
> "In regard to the other articles of the ordinary medical arsenal—raw meat juice, porter, strong wines, and so forth—it is quite enough to point out that all these act as stimulants, and do not nourish. My thesis on this point is so strongly maintained by many of the most eminent of my profession, both in England and abroad, that a mere collection of their demonstrations on the subject ought to suffice to settle the point, without adding a line of my own.
>
> "I am at present, among other things, engaged in writing a series of letters on health in a weekly London journal, and I could easily introduce into this series, which will probably be afterwards published in a single volume, a few letters on sick room dietaries, in which I would give a few simple directions for making barley broth, herbal tea, vegetable 'bouillon,' bread-jelly, and so forth. I think, however, that it would be found necessary to introduce into some of these recipes a certain quantity of isinglass, without which it is practically impossible to make good jellies. Of course, some rare and difficultly procurable plants yield a gluten-like substance which can be used instead; but as isinglass is ready to hand everywhere, and as I do not think that quite the same objections exist to the use of fish as food as to that of flesh, I am not inclined to exclude isinglass altogether from the kitchen of the Akreophagist.[*]
>
> "Much is to be said, I think, in favour of the occasional use of fish as food which cannot be urged for the use of flesh:—As, for instance, fish belong to a distinctly lower and almost non-sensitive grade of life, especially the smaller white fish. Salmon I regard as much higher in the scale, for the salmon exhibits certain rudimentary family affections, and thereby approximates to the earth animals. But the majority of fish show no kind of affectional consciousness; their nervous system is very elementary, their blood is frigid, their susceptibility to pain so little developed that a pike may be caught by baiting a hook with his own eye torn out a moment previously, at which he will at once go; and moreover fish, particularly those caught at sea with a net, are not slaughtered, but only suffered to expire by withdrawal from a watery to an airy element. Further, fish do not usurp the land, which is required for cultivation; the sea can produce nothing for man if not fish, and whole populations living on the coasts would be deprived of every means of sustenance if they were to abstain from eating fish. Lands now given up to pasturage might be used for cultivation, and so used would, as is now universally admitted, sustain a population at least five times as great as they do or can when devoted to the production of meat.
>
> "Further, fish contain a considerable amount of certain substances, such as iodides and bromides, which, unless from sea weeds, cannot be otherwise obtained, and these substances are often extremely useful in certain affections.
>
> "The fish-trade is not, like the butcher's, an unhealthy one, nor does it necessitate the keeping up of vast establishments in large towns for the purposes of slaughter, thereby infecting the air and degrading numbers of persons. Fishermen lead healthy lives, and except for the chance of wreck or accident at sea, have as good a time of it as the agriculturist.
>
> "The habit of flesh-eating involves long and protracted cruelties to oxen and sheep, such as their transport across the sea and in railway trucks—blows, terror, thirst, starvation, and other cruelties far worse than the final death-stroke of the pole-axe. But fish are subject to nothing of this kind; they are for the most part caught instantaneously as they swim midseas in a perfectly healthy and normal state.
>
> "For these, and many other reasons with which you are not unacquainted, I am disposed to put fish-eating in a different category from flesh-eating, and regard fish food as a sort of intermediary step or compromise between vegetarianism and Kreophagy,[†] which, when necessary, it must be held allowable to take and accept. Many more converts from flesh-eating would be won if occasional meals of fish were permitted."

The latter portion of this extract, no doubt, departs entirely from the point raised by "C.S.," which is disposed of in its opening paras.; but I trust that its very interesting character will justify its great length.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I do not consider that much good can come from newspaper controversy on the subject. I have called attention to it, and find that many persons seem interested in the matter. I have sent to Simla for a complete collection of all the books, pamphlets, tracts, &c., published by the English Vegetarian Society (including lists of menus, cookery books, etc.) If those disposed to inquire further into the matter will address me at the Cumballa Hotel, sending me their names and addresses, we might, as soon as the books arrive, all meet somewhere and talk over matters, and perhaps (as I have authority from the parent society to do this) form a branch association here in Bombay.

VEGETARIAN.

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[*] *Lit.* "Non-flesh eater."—V.

[†] *Lit.* "Flesh-eating"—V.

THE PORT AND TRADE OF BOMBAY.

MR. COURTENAY, C.S., in his summary of the Bombay Administration Report writes as follows in regard to the port and trade of Bombay:—

"Since January, 1880, when the Prince's Dock was opened, the revenue of the Bombay Port Trust has risen from about twenty-seven two-thirds lakhs of rupees to more than thirty-nine one-third lakhs; the surplus left annually, after payment of all expenses, has within the same period risen from Rs. 62,883 to Rs. 6,21,941—in other words, it has increased nearly ten-fold, although the decrease in dock and bunder rates and port dues has reduced receipts to the extent of Rs. 2,20,000 annually. Wharfage fees collected at the open bunders are less in amount than in 1880-81. Two causes have brought this about :—reductions in rates made in April, 1882, have lowered the collections to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees, and the shipping have deserted the open bunders for the dock. In 1880-81, 236 square-rigged vessels entered the Prince's Dock ; in the past year the number was 508. In 1881-82 receipts from dock dues rose from three two-thirds lakhs to nearly eight lakhs ; since that time the increase has continued, but at a slower rate on account of the reductions in rates in 1882, and in the past year the total amount collected was Rs. 8,65,326. Expenditure from capital on the dock up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 75,96,914 ; to this must be added Rs. 9,60,045 obtained from revenue, but spent upon capital works. Wharfage fees collected at the dock have risen from Rs. 2,10,315 in 1880-81 to Rs. 6,03,803. The revenue of the dock, exclusive of wharfage fees, has in three years risen from Rs. 4,00,669 to Rs. 11,37,425. Then the vicinity of the dock to the Elphinstone Land Estate has enhanced the value of that property most materially. The expenditure recorded against the dock amounted to Rs. 6,64,629, and if to this amount be added a fair proportion—one-fourth—of taxes paid to the Municipality and general charges, the total expenditure on account of the dock during the year will be found to be Rs. 7,20,068. The Prince's Dock has, therefore, been financially a great success, and, in view of the extension of the trade of the port, an increase in wet-dock accommodation for steamers cannot be much longer delayed. The committee appointed to consider this subject concluded their labours during the year ; their suggestions were, with very slight alterations, accepted by Government :—A new dock is to be constructed with quay-side berths for nineteen vessels ; the dock, which will absorb the Musjid and Nicol bunders and basins, will have three jetties running from west to east each 400 feet long by 230 feet broad. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 93,68,662. The conditions, under which the Trustees will be permitted to borrow the money from private persons, have not yet been settled. In the meantime detail drawings and specifications are being prepared, and preliminary works carried out from the ordinary revenue.

No portion of the history of the Presidency can be regarded with greater satisfaction than the growth of the trade of Bombay which has taken place in the past eleven years. A growth not to be attributed to any temporary causes, such as unnaturally inflated trade during the American Civil War, but to the steady progress of the country, to the extension of agriculture, and to the development of manufactures. The railways opened in the past few years have undoubtedly done much to heighten the effect on trade of the general prosperity. In 1867-68 the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay was 54·7 crores of rupees, in which were included the value of treasure and of Government stores. From that year trade declined, in the first four years slowly ; finally in 1872-73 with a rapid descent the total fell to 41·64 crores. Then for three years it rose slowly, until forty-seven-and-a-half crores were reached ; in 1876-77 the velocity increased, and in the seven years ending with 1882-83 the average increase amounted to more than four-and-a-half crores per annum. The total for the past year, *viz.*, 83·27 crores, is the largest ever recorded, and exceeds by more than 52 per cent. the amount reached in 1867-68 before the trade began to decline. In order thoroughly to comprehend the changes that have been taking place, it is necessary to eliminate from the above figures, representing the gross trade, the values of treasure and of Government stores. In ten years the value of imports of merchandise has been exactly doubled, and the value of exports has increased by more than 50 per cent. The growth of the import trade has proceeded without any check. The export trade has exhibited greater variations ; but the retrograde movements which have occurred in only a few years, have been but trifling fluctuations, whilst on the whole, the tendency of the trade has been towards a development as rapid as is consistent with healthy growth. For example, in 1882-83 the value of exports of merchandise declined from 38 crores to 37·71 : in the year under report the trade got only recovered after this slight check, but passing the total of 1882-83 reach the amount of 39·46 crores. If the increase in the import trade during the past year be analysed, it will be found that it has occurred almost entirely in the trade with Great Britain ; some of the goods imported in larger quantities, *viz.*, in machinery, metals, and coals, in themselves indicate increased activity in the construction and working of railways and mills. The other articles which contributed to the increase were cotton, woollen, and silk manufactured goods. In five years of articles imported from the United Kingdom has risen from fourteen one-third crores to more than twenty-one crores. Belgium has begun to compete with England in the iron trade. Railway materials to the value of two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees were imported from that country for the Southern Maratha Railway Company. The quantity of cotton exported during the past year was less by 7 per cent. than in the previous year ; but it exceeded by 25 per cent. the average for the past ten years, and the prices obtained were higher than the average for the same period by 12 per cent. In nine years the value of Indian twist, yarn, and piece-goods exported to foreign countries has increased from less than 27 lakhs of rupees to 237½ lakhs. More than two-thirds of the Indian cotton manufactures exported are shipped to China ; the remainder is distributed amongst the markets of Japan, Arabia, Persia, and East Africa. Seeds, and in particular linseeds, constitute a very important portion of the exports ; the value during the year rose from 339 lakhs to 513. The value of the coffee exported in the past year was little more than one-fourth of the value in 1879-80. Two causes have co-operated in producing this result: the coffee-crops in India and Ceylon have been poor, and prices in the Bombay market have risen, whilst the crops in Arabia have been extraordinarily abundant. On the other hand, Indian tea is rising in the estimation of the public, and has displaced China black tea to the extent of two lakhs of rupees.

BENGAL.

Lights at the Sandheads.—Sailors coming to the port of Calcutta should direct their attention in an especial manner to the alterations in the lights shown at the Sandheads. The object of the changes which are being introduced is to afford sailors the benefit of each light possessing a distinctive character, so that if any one of them be sighted, all doubts as to the position of a vessel may be set at rest. At present this can only be ascertained by going close to the light ships. We need not point out to sailors how great an improvement this will be.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

Cholera Decreasing at Pondicherry.—We hear from Pondicherry that cholera is greatly on the decrease both in the town and throughout the districts. The disease in some places was of a most virulent type ; at Nelly-top scarcely five per cent. of the persons attacked recoverved, and in one week alone the deaths numbered upwards of 100 out of a population of only 4,000 or 5,000.—*Mail.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Jan. 29.)

Political Department.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar delivered over charge of the Second Class Sub Judge's Court at Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist on the 3rd instant.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar received charge of the Second Class Sub Judge's Court at Saundatti in the Belgaum Dist on the 19th instant.

Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai, Huzur Dy Coll of Surat, is appointed, in the place of the Coll of the Dist, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before Court of Sessions at Surat and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

A'zam Govind Bahirao, Magte of the Second Class in the Dist of Ahmednagar, is specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Educational Department.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the date of the last-mentioned officer receiving charge :—Mr H B Keskar to be Head Master, Dulia High School, Mr D R Tarkhadkar to be Head Master, Ahmednagar High School, Mr P A Mistri to be Head Master Hyderabad High School.

Khan Saheb Valimahamad Hussanalli assumed charge of duties of sub pro tem. D Educ Inspr, Hyderabad, Sind, on the 20th Dec. 1884. The unexpired portion (from 20th Dec 1884 to 7th Aug 1885) of the leave for one year without pay granted to him in Govt Notification No. 1583 of 16th Sept 1884 is cancelled.

Revenue Department.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Surat District—Mr Narayanrao Anandrao, Offg sub-Registrar of Bulsar, from 18th to 20th June, 23rd June to 1st July and 5th to 17th July 1884. Mr Parbhulal Bechardas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bulsar, on 21st and 22nd June and from 2nd to 4th July 1884. Mr. Bhaidas Dulabdas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Surat, on 4th July and 23rd and 24th August 1884. Mr Umiashankar Ambaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pardi, from 3rd to 7th and 10th to 15th Aug on 29th Aug, and from 31st Aug, to 3rd Sept 1884.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Hornidge, Asst Consvr of Forests, Surat, vice Mr G Hewett, deceased.

Mr J H C Dunsterville, Asst Supdt, S M Country Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for one year.

So much of Govt Notification No. 375, dated 14th instant, as relates to the appointment of Mr K R Bamanji, C S, to be Asst Collr, Thana, is cancelled.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Scott to act as an Addtl Dist D Collr, Thana.

Messrs G Hewett and H Murray, Asst Consvtrs of Forests, Second Grade, acted as Asst Consvrs of Forests, First Grade, from 22nd Dec 1883, to 29th June and 26th Aug 1884, respectively.

General Department.

The services of Surg J Findlay, MB, CM, (Edinburgh), have been placed at the disposal of the of India in the Home Dept (Medical), with effect from the 9th instant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major G Bainbridge, L R C P, M R C S, L S A (London), to act as Senior Surg, J J Hospital, during the absence of Surg-Major W Gray, L M, L Ch (Dublin),

Asst Surg Govind Mulji Dixon, L M and S, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the Dispensary at Kumta. His transfer has been made on public grounds and not at his own request.

Mr E J H O Gleeson, C S, Asst Collr and Magste, Kanara, passed very creditably an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard on the 12th Jan.

Asst Surg Nadarsha Hormasji Sukhia, L M and S, has been placed on General Duty, Bombay, and attached to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital. His transfer to Bombay has been made on public grounds and not at his own request.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Mr L N Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, having resumed charge of the office of Head Asst to the Prothonotary, High Court, on the morning of the 22nd Jan, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him for one month has been cancelled at his own request.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparade, BA, LLB, and Jamietram Nanabhai, BA, LLB, as Vakils of the High Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicture at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, BA, LLB, (Vakil of the High Court), a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh Dist.

The Dist Judge of Nasik has granted Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Randive, Sub Judge of Pimpalgaon, privilege leave on half pay for fifteen days, from the 13th instant.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Hari Waman Kelkar, B A, LLB, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh District.

Mr, Anajirao Pandurang, Hospital Asst, is appointed to be a Non-official Member of the Town Municipality of Parantij in Ahmedabad vice Mr Balwantrao Sakaram, transferred.

Mr R H Vincent delivered over and Mr J B D Adams received charge of the Police, Thana, on the 8th instant.

Mr J B D Adams handed over charge of the office of the 1st Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Khandesh, to Rao Bahadur Kashinath Laxman, Police Inspector, on the 7th inst.

A'zam Kashinath Venayek Bhawe is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Bhimthadi in the Poona Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Anant Abaji Bhosekar on Special Forest Duty.

Mr A J A Jardine received charge of the office of the Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Khandesh E Division, from Rao Bahadur Kashinath Luxuman, Police Inspr. on the 8th inst.

Messrs A L P Tucker and W Porteous respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Collr, Kaladgi, on the 3rd inst.

Messrs E P Close and C Pogson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst Collr, of Salt Reveuue in charge Thana Range on the 9th inst.

Surgns A F Ferguson and H W Boyd respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia Dist Jail on the 8th instant.

A'zam Shriniwas Subrao, Shirastedar to the Dist Dy Collr, is appointed to act as Mahalkari of Mugud Taluka, Dharwar, during the absence of A'zam Krishnaji Tirko, who has been granted twenty-four days' privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 27.

Judicial Department.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be Magte of the third class :—

Mr Arthur Francis Pinhey, Assist Collr, in the district of Salem.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rt Rev the Bishop has granted privileg. leave to the Rev C H L Wright, Chaplain of Trivandrum, for three months from the 2nd of March, or date of departure.

The Rev A J Jones, A C K, to act as Chaplain of Mangalore.

Revenue Department.

Mr McHatchins, Probationary Asst Supdt. Revenue Survey, leave on medical certificate for eleven months.

Public Works Department.

Capt F J Romilly, R E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to hold charge of the Coimbatore Divn, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr J P Davidson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, on privilege leave or until further orders, with effect from the 5th Jan 1885.

Military Department.

Capt E E Kenny, S C, Actg Depy Assist Comm-Genl, is posted to Port Blair, in relief of Capt B T M Gompertz.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl, H N D Prendergast, VC, CB, Comdg the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force :—

Capt W Aldworth, 2nd Battn, Bedfordshire Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 14th Janry 1885.

Lieut S H Pelly, Duke of Cornwall's L I and a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Bombay Presicy.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major E C Fraser, S C Assist Secry to the Govt of India, Foreign Depnt (p a), for one year and sixty days.

Offig-Condr P Twohig, Commissariat Depnt, is granted leave in India (m. c) for four months, with effect from the 18th Jan 1885.

Lieut-Col (B Col) C A McMahon, S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, dated 4th Feb 1885.

Col McMahon is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe from the date of his succession to the Colonel's allowance.

The R Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted Depy Surgn-Genl Colvil Smith, MD, CB, to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval, dated 29th Sept 1884.

NOTICES.

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KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

EOS
PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
No. 12, Kalbadavee-road,

HAS OPENED NEW STUDIO ROOM lately, and photos. of all sizes are taken out splendidly. Charges very moderate.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(Successors to Collett & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Established 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, Breach Candy Road,
BOMBAY.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kohlapur.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! NOTICE !
THE *KUMBAKONAM ATHENEUM.*
weekly Newspaper to be issued from 8th January, 1885.
Rates of subscription Rs. 4½ per annum. Postage free.
Will contain good readable matter.
Apply with remittance to

K. VEMBIAH SASTRIAL,
Manager and Proprietor,
The *Kumbakonam Atheneum* Office, Kumbakonam,
Tanjore District.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
Sole Contractors to H. M. Government in India for the Supply of Blankets to British Troops.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS.

SPLENDID TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, Pondicherry, Manilla, and Burmah Cheroots and Cigars for flavour and exquisiteness unrivalled.

A trial will convince real smokers as to their purity.

N. C. DALAL.
6, Church-gate-street.
Established 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDES are invited for the supply of 300 tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut poonwood or benteak timber. Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders endorsed will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, which must be handed in separately and not enclosed with tender; and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tende

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st January, 1885.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or Name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 ; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

Twenty Years' Crucial Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively that

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY that CURES, with absolute CERTAINTY, Brain, and Nerve Diseases, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Memory, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercuriel and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of manhood.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE This elegant Phosphatic combination being a natural vitalising Restorative Food for the Brain and Nerves, Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Business Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons. Since its introduction into India and other tropical and sub-tropical countries, the most favourable testimony has been received, evidencing its extreme value in Nervous Prostration, Lassitude, Bilious Diarrhœa, Dysentry, &c.

PHOSPHODYNE Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplies the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

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"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion.' "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

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"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"Sir,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—Col. J. B. STEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induce numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d, and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.
TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.
DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM
Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM
Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE
Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchoce enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT
Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists Druggists.
For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.
☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc, Superior	9 8	5 0
St. Julien	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's ***	36 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. *	30 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Benedictine ... Per bottle	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ,,	5 0	...
Do. Green ,,	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau ,,	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ,,	3 0	1 12
Curacao ,,	...	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth ,,	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ,,	15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	..
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 18 0	..
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ..	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, ..
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...
From Otto Prumm Mayence		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 16 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 22 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, [illegible] 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 17 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 19 0
Margaux	,, ...	,, ... 0
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	—
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	..
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, ..	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, ..	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin		,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		,, 4 0
Do. do. do. ,, tins, First Swiss Brand.		,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Baby ,,		,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

Nett Cash.

From L. Gradler and Hartwig, Gotha.

	Per large tin.	Per small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14
From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st December 1884.

LATEST ARRIVAL.
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels, Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883.............. £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bomb

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1882 .... £[illegible]

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Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 Proposals for .... Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised
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8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
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11. Entire Direction in India.
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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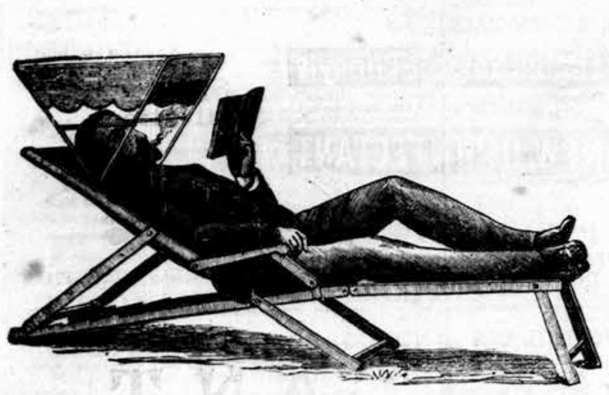

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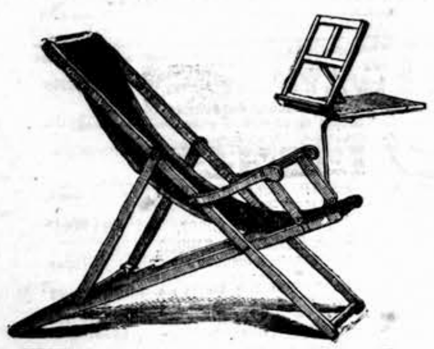

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ASQUITH AND LORD have received the following Shapes in
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We keep only one quality, *i.e.*, the best, and they never fail to give satisfaction:—

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65

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63A—Inside view showing the Patent Ventilated Air Space in 63, 64, 65, 66; they are Perfect Protection, being Double Hats throughout, and are much more comfortable than the ordinary Ventilated Helmets owing to their being fitted with a Patent Inner Band.

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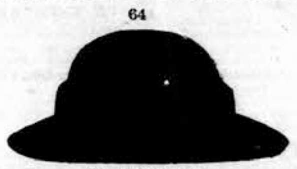

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THE REGULATION.		Rs. a.		Rs.	THE SHIKAR.		Rs. a.		Rs
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The Double Terai is connected by the New Patent Ventilator, and can be worn as either a Single or Double Hat.

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1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ...Rs. 25
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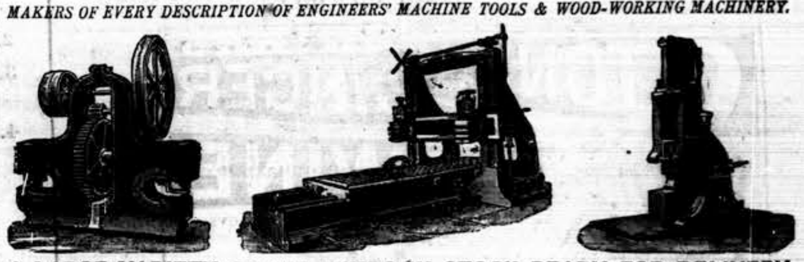

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